The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

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ITALY AND ROME.

Startling News—Garibaldi and His Forces Marching Upon Rome, and Within a Few Miles of the City—The Reorganization of the Ministry.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 26—Evening.

Telegrams were received in Paris, last evening, setting forth that Gen. GARIBALDI had gathered a large force around him, and is now ready to pass the Papal frontier.

To-day the news at hand, confirmatory of the dispatches received in Paris, is startling. The telegrams announced that GARIBALDI was marching on the City of Rome. His command was divided in two columns, which were taking different directions. The column under GARIBALDI had arrived at Monte Rotando, only a few miles from and in sight of the Holy City. The Papal troops were retiring slowly before the victorious march of the insurgents, but contesting the ground as they retreated. Bagnorea, in the line of march, was again captured, and is now held by the Garibaldians.

Civita Vecchia is in a state of siege.

Gen. CIALDINI, to whom was intrusted the task of the formation of a new Ministry for Italy, has taken decided ground against its present construction. In an official communication he says he regards the retention of Baron RATAZZI in the Prime Ministership as conducive to the best interests of the nation.

The semi-official press of this city are almost unanimously of the opinion that Italian affairs are worse than they were when the Emperor NAPOLEON planned the French Expedition in the interest of the Pope.

Active French Intervention Imminent—The Fleet Ordered to Sail for Civita Vecchia.

PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 26.

The *Moniteur* of this city, in an official article this morning, says that the fleet at Toulon has received positive orders to sail for Civita Vecchia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Press and the United States Debt.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 26—Noon.

The London *Times*, in an editorial this morning, comments favorably on the national honor exhibited by the Government and people of the United States in resolving to pay the national debt and interest in gold.

Progress of the Fenian Trials—Two Prisoners Discharged.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 25—Evening.

The Fenian trials are in progress at Manchester. The trial of GROVE was completed to-day, and the jury found a verdict of not guilty. MUGRIDGE, who confessed that he shot O'DONNELL, was discharged after a short examination, there being no doubt in the mind of the Court that the man was hopelessly insane. The trials of the Fenians now imprisoned at Dublin will begin on Monday next. Gen. FARIOLA has declined the services of counsel, and will defend himself. It is reported that a man hailing from Dungarvon has already turned States evidence.

Newmarket Races—Fifth Day.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 25.

To-day, the fifth day of the Newmarket races, Houghton meeting, there were three spirited races. The weather was fine and the attendance good. The £500 Sweepstakes were won by *Typhoens*, the £25 Sweepstakes by *Plough Boy*, and the Montmore Stakes by *Dalesman*.

The Royal Bank of Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 26—Noon.

An examination of the affairs of the Royal Bank of Liverpool has recently been made. The institution, it is thought, cannot resume business, as its affairs are in a hopeless condition.

GERMANY.

Adoption by the Baden Diet of the Proposed Alliance with Prussia.

CARLSRUHE, Friday, Oct. 25.

The Diet of Baden to-day, by a large majority, sanctioned the North Zolverein, and adopted the proposed alliance with Prussia.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 25—Evening.

Consols for money	94⅜
United States Five-twenty Bonds	69⅜
Illinois Central Railway Shares	79⅜
Erie Railway Shares	45⅜

FRANKFORT, Friday, Oct. 25—Evening.

United States Five-Twenties for the issue of 1862, 74½.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 26—Noon.

No quotations of American Securities have recently been received from New-York, and the following prices are therefore made without regard to the condition of the home market:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	68⅞
Illinois Central Railway Shares	79
Erie Railway Shares	45⅛
Atlantic and Great Western	25⅛
Consols	94⅜

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 25—Evening.

COTTON—Very active; estimated sales to-day 20,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.

BREADSTUFFS firm. Corn, 49s. 9d. ℘ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. 3d. ℘ cental for White California, and 14s. 3d. for Red Western. Barley nominal at 5s. 6d. ℘ 60 lbs. for American. Oats, 3s. 10d. ℘ 45 lbs. for American. Peas 52s. ℘ 504 lbs. for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Beef 115s. ℘ 304 lbs. for extra Prime Mess; Pork 71s. ℘ 200 lbs. for Prime City Mess; Bacon 52s. ℘ cwt. for New; Lard 53s. 9d. ℘ cwt. for American; Cheese 52s. ℘ cwt. for Middling American.

PRODUCE—Resin, 9s. per cwt. for Common American and 12s. for Medium; Tallow 44s. 9d. ℘ cwt. for American; Spirits Turpentine, 27s. ℘ cwt.; Petroleum—Spirits 1s. 6d. ℘ gallon, and Standard White 1s. 5d.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 25—Evening.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar quiet and steady at 26s.; Calcutta Linseed 68s. 6d. ℘ Imperial quarter; Linseed Cakes £11 ℘ ton; Linseed Oil £40 10s. ℘ ton.; Whale Oil £42 ℘ 252 gallons; Sperm Oil £115 ℘ ton.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 26—Noon.

COTTON opens firm at yesterday's rates. The estimated sales are 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is steady and quotations are unchanged.

The Produce and Provision Market is also without change.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Oct. 26—Noon.

Petroleum is quoted at 52 francs for Standard White.

RAMBLES IN LONDON.

Sights in the Metropolis—A Visit to the Tower of London—Ancient Armor—The Growth of Gunnery—The Crown Jewels—Beauchamp Tower—A Retrospect.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 5, 1867.

I am haunted at times with the feeling that in this great metropolis, a city of three millions population, the governmental, intellectual and commercial centre of a vast empire, an empire whose population counts by the hundred millions, there must be many things well worth seeing which I have never seen. Then I set off on a voyage of discovery, and sometimes I send you the result of my explorations. Doubtless "much remains unsung," but a leader in the *Telegraph* a few days ago, evidently written by some one who knows London well, does not give a very cheerful view of its objects of interest. London, he says, is a city for business, not for pleasure. When we want a little change from the grimy treadmill, we run down to Brighton or over to Paris. Then he enumerates the "lions" of the London visitor—the Tower, the British Museum, Mme. Tussaud's Chamber of Horrors, National Gallery, Museum of Practical Geology, Zoölogical Gardens, National Portrait Gallery, the Tombs in Westminster Abbey and the Crypt of St. Paul's, Newgate, Bedlam, the Thames Tunnel, and so on—not a very lively list for a sight-seer. But it struck me that one great historic lion among them I had never seen except from a respectful distance—I mean the Tower of London. I had seen it from the river on whose bank it stands. Its water entrance, the gloomy traitor's gate, is washed by every rising tide. I had seen its ancient towers from London Bridge, to whose millions of passengers it mutely tells its story of eight hundred years; and I had looked down into its broad moat, and up to its antique battlements from Tower Hill, drenched with the blood of so many among whom the world now recognizes heroes and martyrs.

So, I mounted my omnibus and rode through the City of London, past St. Paul's and the Royal Exchange, and then walked under the shadow of the monument, by Billingsgate and the Custom-house, through the crowded fish and fruit market of London to the tower, the castle, palace and prison of the Norman Kings. Entering the gate in the southwest corner I found myself in a ticket-office, and bought a blue ticket, a white ticket, and a guide book, sixpence each, and was shown into a waiting-room, where I found a dozen or so of countrymen, tourists, boarding-school girls palpitating with romantic memories of RALEIGH, WALLACE, ANNE BOLEYN, Lady JANE GREY, the murdered princes, and the crowding spectres of this gloomy place of horrid memories. In a few moments another grim spectre stepped out of an old picture frame and offered to conduct us. He was an old man in a bell-crowned black velvet hat with a fantastic and variegated band, a sort of black blouse covered with red trimming and embroidery, a white Elizabethan ruff—in short, a warder of the Tower. He proved to be a mild old soldier, who spent his days in conducting small parties of sight-seers, telling them what they could easily read on the tickets, interspersing his information with dry little jokes of his own, which no doubt lightened his daily task, and seeing that his company did not lay larcenous hands upon the curiosities.

This mode of seeing places is simply detestable. The guide has no interest in his work. If he ever had any, it was long since frittered away. "That is the traitor's gate," he says, "where they used to bring in the prisoners." There rises before you a long procession of those who came in to pine out their lives in dungeons or lay their heads upon the bloody block; but you must keep with your party, and you follow on to the White Tower, the ancient and modern armories, the regalia and crown jewels, the Beauchamp Tower, whatever the usual visitor thinks best worth seeing.

The Museum of Ancient Armor is very curious, and worth a long and careful inspection. Here are the knights who fought in the Crusades, on their horses in panoply complete. Here is chain armor and plate armor of every kind—English, French, German and Italian—perhaps the finest and best of all; the armor of the Black Prince, of RICHARD III., HENRY VIII., CHARLES I., and so on until the plates of hammered steel grew thicker and thicker, heavier and heavier, until it needed a strong horse to carry them, and a dismounted knight could not rise without assistance. Then came firearms, and you see first dents of bullets in the armor, then holes of musket balls, then breast-plates torn by cannon shot, until all armor was seen to be useless, and was put off to be kept only in museums. But how ingenious and beautiful it is—fitted to every part of man and horse; strong, flexible, elastic, all graven over with the most exquisite embellishments, inlaid with gold, a single suit costing an estate!

The growth of gunnery is also curiously displayed. Here are revolvers of several patterns, centuries old. Here are breech-loaders amazingly like the best of the present day. One breech-loader is set in a perforated movable shield, which protects the gunner. The first thing for an inventor to do is to see what has been already invented. It would save a world of needless trouble.

Above the old armory, up and up, you come to a narrow vaulted gallery, said to have been for twelve years the prison of Sir WALTER RALEIGH. It is dimly lighted by narrow windows through walls fifteen feet thick. On one side is an unlighted cell, in which he is said to have slept. Here the "Good Queen BESS," or her effigy on horseback, riding in robes of state to old St. Paul's, ornaments the end of the gallery in which her prisoners passed their weary days. Here the author of the *History of the World*, a little later, lay twelve years, and then they cut his head off. Along the centre of the room are instruments of torture, useful when a King wanted witnesses against a wife of whom he was tired, or a possibly dangerous Minister. And there, in its grim simplicity, is the last headsman's block, used for the decapitation of three Scottish noblemen who conspired in 1745 for the restoration of CHARLES EDWARD STUART. It is a solid block of oak, nearly a yard high, hewn and shaved out something in this fashion ⌣ on the top, having a breadth of some four inches, and on this are two marks of the headsman's ax. Three heads were cut off, but the ax seems to have fallen twice into the same gash. Close by is the ax, longer than a broadax, with the handle set in its narrowest part, and quite at the top or back, and, therefore, not balanced, as an American would wish to have it, on the handle. The hideous room is full of engines of blood and cruelty.

Then we went up a long circular staircase of the White Tower, which is over ninety feet high, and through the modern armory, brilliant with swords worked into stars and flowers, and of Snyder guns—converted Enfields. There are 100,000 of these beautiful but too heavy looking guns in the racks; and as many more have been distributed to the army. A few days ago some thousands were sent off for the Abyssinian expedition, for which the Indian officers are crazy to volunteer, and which the Government hopes to have landed about the last of December.

After guns the Crown Jewels—the gold and precious stones which mark that wonderful, glorious, omnipotent nonentity, British sovereignty. The Regalia is kept in a low and not very large or light room, in the centre of which is a strong iron cage. This cage may be ten feet across and about the same height, and there is barely room for two persons abreast to walk around it. This is, metaphorically, the cage of the British Lion. His keeper is a middle-aged lady, tall and as dignified as a lady must be, in so responsible a position. She takes the sixpenny tickets—she waves a wand—she points out the more conspicuous "baubles" to each successive group of visitors. There is the Crown of Queen VICTORIA—a cap of purple velvet enclosed in hoops of silver, surmounted by a ball and cross resplendent with diamonds, with the "inestimable sapphire" and the heart-shaped ruby of the Black Prince. Next is ST. EDWARD'S crown, the one shown on British money, a crown of gold, embellished with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, pearls and sapphires. The Prince of Wales' crown is of pure gold without stones. There are two others. Around these are displayed ST. EDWARD'S staff of gold, with an orb said to contain a portion of the true cross, the Royal scepter, the rod of equity or sceptre with the dove, the Queen's sceptre, the ivory sceptre, made for the Queen of JAMES II., the pointless sword of mercy, the swords of justice, temporal and ecclesiastical, coronation, baptismal, and sacramental vessels, &c.

It is a wonderfully gorgeous spectacle this centre of British loyalty; but how intensely British to show it in a little, low, dark, dingy room and ugly iron cage! This regalia should have for itself a temple of light and beauty, which would impress every beholder, instead of this miserable doghole where it is shown for sixpences. BARNUM would do better.

There is, in fact, one place in the Tower which might be devoted to this show, and that is the beautiful St. John's Chapel, in the White Tower—the Norman chapel of the Norman Kings, now utterly dismantled and unused, but, so far as its walls and pillars are concerned, in perfect preservation. The warder makes his file of visitors take off their hats as they enter this chapel, because it was sacred once, though the guide books cannot tell how long it has been disused. But the royal crowns, and especially the coronation and communion plate, might very properly be displayed in this ancient chapel.

The visitor is expected to look at the dungeon of the Beauchamp Tower. It is a sad, sad, place. The warder has shown him the bloody Tower, and the staircase under which the two murdered princes are supposed to have been buried, but much of this is myth and uncertainty. Here, however, we are on certain ground. The walls are from eight to fifteen feet thick—the prison room of an irregular shape, about twenty feet across. The walls are covered with sculptures and inscriptions, made by the prisoners. Over the fireplace, PHILIP HOWARD, Earl of Arundel, sent here by Queen ELIZABETH, and who died here after nine years' imprisonment, has written an inscription, still strong and legible. Here are marks of four DUDLEYS of the House of Northumberland, of friends of the unhappy MARY, Queen of Scots, and of others, some executed, some left to die in prison. It is hard to say whether HENRY VIII. or ELIZABETH have more victims resting in the neighboring Chapel of St. Peter's, for they were all, their heads once off, or the breath out of their bodies, decently buried, and no one sold their hair or beards, or kept their corpses for a show.

As you come out of the Beauchamp Tower, and stand before this ancient chapel of St. Peter in chains, tomb of so many prisoners and martyrs, you may see in the pavement of the court a square of grass, perhaps fifteen feet across, railed off, with an engraved tablet in the centre. This tablet marks a privileged spot—the spot on which rested the block where the heads were cut off of such as had the privilege of being executed within the tower walls, instead of upon the hill, and surrounded by the populace outside. Here fell the heads of ANNE BOLEYN and CATHERINE HOWARD, two of the six wives of bluff King Harry; here fell the grey hairs of MARGARET, niece of EDWARD IV., last of the Plantagenets, and Lady JANE GREY. All in that little spot of earth, where the grass grows now so green, and on which the sun is so softly shining.

The Tower of London, in the fourteenth century, was the residence, rather than the prison, of captive Kings—the Kings of Wales, Scotland (BALIOL and BRUCE) and of JOHN, King of France. JAMES, of Scotland, in his boyhood, found school and prison here for eighteen years. Sir THOMAS MORE, Bishop FISHER, THOMAS CROMWELL, SEYMOUR, SOMERSET, CRANMER, RIDLEY, LATIMER and a host more, Protestant and Papist, were here imprisoned. CRANMER sent both, with singular impartiality, to prison and stake, until his own turn came. In short, a large portion of English history lies there in the Tower of London. If one could walk leisurely through it day by day, with no monotonous, formal and jocular warder, and no party of ignorant sight-seers, but reading the history of England from the Norman conquest down to this present year of Queen VICTORIA, he could find something in the Tower to illustrate almost every event of that history.

Our bevy of schoolgirls, pretty, bright and intelligent, were very much annoyed at being hurried along by the warder. The oldest of them was well up in her history, and had a story to tell to the little group around her at every point of interest. Now and then I caught half a sentence, such as "poor ANN BOLEYN, there was not a particle of proof against her"—"but then, you know, the execution of CHARLES First was no part of the history of England, any more than the French Revolution was of France," and so on. It would have been nice to have dismissed the warder and elected this historical young lady in his place—only one day would not have been long enough for her explanations.

MONADNOCK.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The Successor to Mr. Frederick Bruce—British View of the Qualifications Requisite for a Resident Minister at Washington.

From the London Times, Oct. 12.

Since the present Ministry came into office no appointment has fallen vacant which has been so great a source of embarrassment to it as the post of British Minister at Washington. Few men who are thoroughly competent to fill it can be prevailed upon to accept a position which is *one of the most trying and important in the world*, and which curiously combines all the disadvantages of the diplomatic service. The duties are severe and arduous; their discharge is attended with a heavy sense of responsibility, and the reward to be gained by unceasing exertions is at the best a very doubtful one. The better a man is qualified for the position the less he will often do, and the least show will he make of his work. The public see or understand very little the nature of his task. In Europe a Minister may easily obtain a good reputation by being moderately discreet and liberally hospitable. If he writes sensible dispatches and keeps a good table, he may pass through many years without any mishap of an unpleasant nature occurring. At Washington mere diplomatic skill can effect very little good, while distinguished social qualities may effect a great deal, and are, therefore, upon the whole, of greater value. If the Minister spends more than his salary, he may give dinners once or twice a week to members of Congress or the diplomatic body, but his countrymen know nothing of what is going on. It is an expenditure which brings him no compensation except such as he may derive from the society of his guests. Moreover, the office is underpaid. In these days of enormous duties and general high prices no Minister at Washington could fulfill his social obligations properly on his salary alone. Five thousand pounds a year in America will not buy so much of anything as half that sum in England. The allowance for house-rent is, as compared with the expenses of keeping up the mission, absurdly inadequate. Altogether the office cannot be considered one of the prizes of the service, and there must always be more hard work and serious responsibility attached to it than either honor or profit. The position, then, is a difficult one to fill, but, at the same time, *it is of great importance to the country that it should be given to the best man the Ministry could possibly select.* There are, doubtless, many excellent diplomatic servants who are in every respect deserving of promotion, but this is not a post which ought ever to be included in the list of mere official rewards. It is an exceptional post, and it ought only to be conferred for special and peculiar considerations of fitness, and with a careful regard of what is hereafter to be expected from the occupant. A Ministry would cause itself to be suspected of a defective sense of duty to the public which accredited an agent at Washington chiefly because he stood ready for promotion and deserving of it. *We have no man too good to represent us in the United States.* After the events of the last few years the public must be fully conscious of this, and the announcement of the appointment of Mr. THORNTON as successor to Sir FREDERICK BRUCE must, therefore, have been received with some little surprise. Mr. THORNTON's past services entitle him to the respect of his countrymen, and we are well assured that in the positions where he has been placed he has acquitted himself with credit to the nation and to the satisfaction of his Government. He may be worthy of a much higher station that he has occupied, but *the Minister at Washington ought to possess qualifications of a more decided character than any of these.* His name should carry a certain degree of social importance with it, or else it ought at once to call up to the memory of ordinary readers on both sides of the Atlantic some distinguished services. Every one should know in an instant why he was appointed, and recognize the felicity of the choice. We shall not be misunderstood, certainly not in America, if we say that one of the necessary qualifications for the office in question is rank, and the number of the titled supporters of the Ministry must be singularly meagre and in need of reinforcement if it could not furnish a single unexceptionable candidate. The Americans *deem it a mark of respect to them when we send them a man chosen from our highest social class;* they so regarded it when Lord LYONS was placed at Washington, and when a member of a family which has historic claims to distinction was appointed his successor. These circumstances, whatever may be the opinion of theorists, have weight even in Republics. Americans are apt to regard a man of title as an epitome, as it were, in himself of the English character, representing at once the culture, refinement, and power of the nation. Some may hold that they are not quite right, but it is unnecessary to enter into that question. What we believe to be the fact is that a British Minister without title will not carry with him in Washington the social influence of a Minister with a title. In the absence of a title, our representative should be a man of fame among us, even if he is not well versed in diplomatic routine. We are sorry, then, that Mr. THORNTON has been placed in a position by the Ministry which is essentially an injustice to him, because it exposes him to objections which arise from no fault of his own, and to criticism which his general merits will not enable him to sustain. The Ministry, as it appears to us, have been too hasty and too careless in filling up this appointment. There was no immediate necessity for sending a Minister to Washington. We might have waited a few weeks longer, at least, until Congress reassembled. No man ought to know better than Lord STANLEY the importance of selecting the ablest and most competent man we can find to be the medium of intercommunication between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States. He must be aware that it was no small point at the very outset to be sure of pleasing the American people. It is their due that they should have as our representative an eminent man from among us. Have we a Ministry which knows no eminent man fit to serve it abroad? Is it obliged, in sheer poverty of resources, to make appointments of the highest consequence on the principle of a regard to seniority? Lord STANLEY must be well aware that "official experience" exercised in America is not unlikely to be more trouble to him than absolute inexperience would be. The lighter and more graceful department of a diplomatist's functions is what can be studied in America to so much advantage; the natural aptitude for winning the regard and liking of men, the absence from the mind of geographical prejudices, the free candor which is more useful than subtlety, the easy temper and tact which soften the ruggedness of other natures before they are aware—*these gifts are not less effective in Republics than at the Courts of Emperors and Kings.* The appointment recently made may give satisfaction in the end, but we should have thought that it was not impossible to suggest one which would have given satisfaction at the beginning also. The Government ought to have studied to avoid sending a Minister to America whose merits are only known to the official class, and of whom every one else in England is obliged to ask, "Who is he?"

ADVICES BY CUBAN CABLE.

HAVANA.

Commercial, Financial and Marine Intelligence.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 26.

Sugar—No. 12 D. S. nominal, at 8@8¼ reals; Muscovado—inferior fair at 7@7⅛; Superior 8@8⅛. Exchange on London, 15 ℘ cent. premium; on Paris, 2⅛ ℘ cent. premium; on United States currency, 26 ℘ cent. discount.

Arrived, steamer *Philena*, from Portland; schooner *Richard Hill*, from Pensacola for New-York, leaking. She is still afloat and will possibly be placed on the ways. Her cargo is from Matanzas. Also arrived *Amos Roberts*, from Bangor.

Sailed, steamers *Morro Castle*, for New-York; *Stars and Stripes*, for Philadelphia; bark *Walfville*, for Mobile; brig *Madrona*, for Wilmington; ship *Browns*, for New-York.

VIRGINIA.

The Election for the Convention—Triumph of the Republicans.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Oct. 26.

Returns from sixty-four counties give 25,852 majority for the Convention. Forty-two white Republicans and eighteen blacks are elected in the State, and thirty Conservatives.

One negro boy shot another to-day, out of which grew a political sensation. He was not killed.

A Protest Against the Election in Richmond.

To the Associated Press.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Oct. 26.

Official returns of the late election indicate the election of thirty Conservatives and sixty Radicals. Eighteen of the latter are colored men. Sixty-five counties give 70,777 for, and 44,950 against the Convention. A number of counties are yet to be heard from. The polls closed in Richmond at 1 o'clock Thursday morning, with a majority of 406 for HUNNICUTT'S ticket.

J. H. GILMOR, a prominent lawyer of Richmond, has lodged with Gen. SCHOFIELD a formal protest against counting the votes received after sunset Wednesday. He holds that the clause of the Supplemental Bill, which provides that thirty days of public notice shall be given of the time of holding the election, limits the General to the time designated in his order. He also urges the shameless frauds and cowering of Conservative voters by colored police in the employ of Col. RASE, the Superintendent of the election.

Considerable excitement is caused by the fact that two citizens of Richmond, one a prominent tobacco manufacturer, have been ordered by a Vigilance Committee of colored men to leave the City in forty-eight hours. Their offence was violent opposition to the Radical ticket.

JEROME PARK.

Last Days' Racing—Tycoon Wins the Hurdle Race—Capt. Moore the Welter Weight Race for Gentleman Riders—Sarah B. the Champagne Stakes for Two Year Olds—Onward the Consolation Purse, and Fanny Cheatham the Two-Mile Heat Race.

Yesterday brought the Autumn meeting of the American Jockey Club at Jerome Park to a close, and a more brilliantly successful series of events was never witnessed in the United States. It was distinguished by unprecedentedly large and fashionable attendances, magnificent racing, delightful weather, and unexceptionable management. Throughout the five days that constituted the meeting there was nothing, with the exception of the unfortunate casualty in the hurdle-race on the first day, to detract from the unalloyed enjoyment of the entertainment furnished so abundantly by the executive of the American Jockey Club. The police arrangements, under the direction of Capt. WILSON, of the Thirty-second Precinct, were perfect, and not a solitary instance of drunkenness, disorder or loss of property occurred during the meeting. The arduous and varied duties of the Superintendent, Mr. THEODORE MOSS, were discharged with an efficiency and courtesy that reflects the highest credit upon his executive abilities, and the judgment manifested in the selection of his aids. To Mr. CHAS. WHEATLEY, the obliging and experienced clerk of the course, we, in common with the other representatives of the Press are under deep obligations for the courtesy shown in affording at all times necessary information in connection with the racing, and which he was always so ready to furnish. The duties of the starter were ably discharged by Dr. J. B. IRVING, the respected Secretary of the club, and except in the case of the two-year old races yesterday and the Saturday previous, gave general satisfaction alike to the public and the owners of the horses engaged. The Jerome Park meeting has been especially favored by the weather this Fall, and yesterday a more lovely and delightful day for the enjoyment of racing could not possibly have been wished for. It was one of those warm, soft, dreamy days in October characteristic of the Indian Summer that poets have so loved to describe and dwell upon, and it was consequently no wonder that the *élite* of the youth, beauty, wealth and fashion of the Empire City poured out *en masse* to Jerome Park to enjoy alike the glorious Autumnal weather, and the brilliant turf entertainment provided by the liberality of the American Jockey Club. The ground and Club stands were filled with beautiful and elegantly attired ladies, whose bewitching presence enhanced the charms of the scene. It was the largest attendance that had been present during the meeting, except on the "Kentucky Day," when that renowned champion of the turf ran his memorable race against time.

THE HURDLE RACE

was the first event on the programme. It was a handicap for all ages, over two miles and eight hurdles, with gentleman riders only. The entries were *Tycoon, Zara, Roscoe, Rocks, Secaucus, Gen. Williams* and *Ripley*, but the three last-named did not start. *Gen. Williams* would not accept the crushing weight put on him, and *Ripley* and *Secaucus* were equally dissatisfied with their imposts. *Zara* was the favorite in the pools at first, but just before the start there was so strong a disposition to back *Tycoon*, (whose superb condition reflected credit on the skill and care of his able trainer, TOMMY LEE,) that he became as good a favorite, or better than the promising young filly. At the close, *Tycoon* brought $125; *Zara*, $100; *Roscoe*, $13, and *Rocks*, $15. *Roscoe* has shown in public before, having run at Paterson last year under the name of *Kemper*, but *Rocks* had never appeared on the turf previously, and from the miserable exhibition he made it is doubtful if ever he will attempt to do so again. The race admits of little description: *Zara* led over the first hurdle, with *Tycoon* second and *Rocks* third. At the second hurdle, at the foot of the Club-house Hill, and immediately opposite the Grand Stand, *Zara*, who was leading, attempted to take both the hurdle and the fence, but fell, throwing her jockey (Mr. DE RIVIERE) heavily and rolling over him. A thrill of horror ran through the vast assemblage as it was seen that the unfortunate jockey lay motionless on the ground, and the fear became general that another life had been sacrificed. The deep anxiety that pervaded the spectators was, however, subsequently allayed by the official announcement that the jockey was only stunned and was rapidly recovering; and this grateful intelligence was confirmed a short time afterward by his appearance in the inclosure, walking around as if nothing had occurred. In the meantime *Tycoon* was left in possession of the lead, and his jockey, Mr. GORDON, riding him in fine artistic style, he had no difficulty in winning the race, although on the second time round he indulged *Roscoe*, who was ridden by Col. LYDIG, with the lead for about a quarter of a mile. *Rocks* fell at the fifth hurdle, but his rider, Mr. CHARLES LIVINGSTONE, fortunately escaped without injury. *Tycoon* won in a canter by six lengths, *Roscoe* being the only horse left to oppose him. Time, 4:36¼.

HURDLE RACE.—Handicap for all ages, two miles, over eight hurdles; $500 to the winner; $100 to the second horse; horses to be ridden by members of the club or non-residents of the United States, introduced by two governing members.

J. M. Brown enters ch. h. Tycoon, aged, by Omira, dam Nota Price, Gordon, 160 lbs.	1
Col. Lydig enters br. h. Roscoe, aged, Col. Lydig, 140 lbs	2
J. F. Purdy enters ch. g. Rocks, aged, Livingstone, 140 lbs	fell
C. J. Alloway enters b. f. Zara, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Zigzag's dam, De Reviere, 157 lbs	fell
Thomas Weir enters b. g. Secaucus, 6 years, by Vandal, dam Maid of Monmouth, by Traveler, 157 lbs	dr.
Leonard W. Jerome enters b. c. Ripley, 4 years, by Jeff. Davis, dam Nina, by Boston, 155 lbs	dr.
E. H. Stoughton enters br. h. Gen. Williams, aged, by Lexington, dam by Imp. William IV., 170 lbs	dr.

Time—4:36¼.

THE SECOND RACE

was for all ages, dash of a mile and three-quarters, welter-weights, (by which is meant that horses have to carry twenty-eight pounds more than the usual weight for age,) with gentlemen-riders. There were seven entries, and all except Mr. MORRIS' *No. 3* started. They were *Red Dick*, ridden by Mr. SLAUGHTER; *General McMahon*, with Mr. GORDON (who rode the winner of the hurdle race) up; *Captain Moore*, ridden by Mr. McDOUGALL; *Climax*, with Mr. CHAS. LIVINGSTON up; *Tar River, Jr.*, with Mr. J. SMITH, and *Free Lance*, with Mr. ARMSTRONG in the saddle. It was a very heavy betting race, *Red Dick* and *General McMahon* ranking nearly equal in public estimation. In one pool sold just before the start, *Red Dick* brought $565; *McMahon*, $500; *Captain Moore*, $120; *Climax*, $35, and the other two coupled $50. *Red Dick*, with *Captain Moore* in waiting, *Climax* third, and *Gen. McMahon* next, made the running throughout; the former keeping a lead of two lengths until half way up the stretch, when, too much use having been made of *Red Dick* he began to flag, and *Captain Moore* challenging him opposite the stand, a splendid set-to resulted in the latter beating him across the string by a length; *Climax* second, ten lengths before the *General*, and the other two beaten off. Time—3:17¼.

PURSE $500—For all ages, one and three-quarter miles; Welter weights; horses to be ridden by members of the Club or non-residents of the United States, introduced by two governing members.

J. H. Watson enters b. h. Capt. Moore, aged, by imp. Balrownie, dam Jenny Rosse, by imp. Glencoe.	1
Leonard W. Jerome enters b. h. Red Dick, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Alabama, by Brown Dick	2
R. B. Forbes, Jr., enters br. h. Climax, aged, by imp. Balrownie, dam Jewel	3
T. G. Moore enters b. c. Gen. McMahon, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Magenta, by imp. Yorkshire.	4
D. M. Armstrong enters br. g. Free Lance, 3 years, by imp. Balrownie, dam Zuliska, by Willis	0
Leonard W. Jerome enters gr. c. No. 3, 3 years, by imp. Eclipse, dam Fidelity	dr.
Chas. B. Stoughton enters bl. h. Tar River, Jr., aged, by Tar River, dam by Revenue	0

Time, 3:17¼.

The Champagne Stakes, for two-year olds, was the third race. The distance was one mile; the entrance $50 each, play or pay, and the added money, $500. There were thirteen nominations, of which seven started. Mr. MORRIS was represented by *Bonsted*, the colt by *Eclipse*, out of *Vanity*, who won the two-year old sweepstakes race of $1,000 each the week before, beating Mr. SANFORD'S *Northumberland*, who represented him on this occasion; Major BACON started his *Sea Breeze* filly; Col. McDANIELS his *Planet* and *Adelgisa*, a filly named *Sarah B*, and Mr. REED started three of his Breckenridge stock, although Mr. DOWLING now owns one of them, the sister to *Morrissey*, and Mr. PAUL WOODS another, the daughter of *Rebecca*. Mr. MORRIS' colt was a great favorite, selling in one pool, which was an average of the rest, for $1,015; *Northumberland*, who is a full brother to *Norfolk*, for $690, *Sarah B.* for $100, *Bacon* for $150, and *Reed* for $110. There was considerable difficulty, as indeed is nearly always the case with two-year-olds, in getting them off together, and the flag fell to a wretched start, the favorite and Mr. SANFORD'S colt being several lengths behind. In races where so much money is at issue, a little patience and carefulness ought to be exercised by the starter. In this case MCDANIEL'S filly got three lengths the best of the start; Mr. READ'S filly next, and the *Seabreeze* third. At the quarter-pole *Sarah B.* still held her own, the *Seabreeze* filly taking second place, and beyond the favorite becoming third in going around the club-house bend, the positions continued unaltered throughout, for the lead the daughter of *Planet* and *Adelgisa* had gained at the start she never afterward lost, and she won cleverly by two lengths in 1:49; BACON'S filly second and the favorite third.

THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES.—For two year olds. Premium $500; entrance $50, p. p. One mile. The winner of either the Saratoga Stakes, the Jersey Trial Stakes or the Nursery Stakes at Fordham, to carry 7 lbs. extra, or two of the above events, 10 lbs. extra.

D. McDaniel enters b. f. by Planet, dam Adelgiza, by Glencoe	1
T. G. Bacon enters br. f. by Revenue, dam Sea Breeze, by imp. Albion	2
F. Morris enters ch. c. by imp. Eclipse, out of Vanity, by Revenue	3
M. H. Sanford enters b. c. Northumberland, by Lexington, dam Novice	4
T. B. Read enters b. c. by Breckinridge, dam by imp. Monarch	0
T. B. Read enters b. f. by Breckinridge, dam by imp. Bonnie Scotland, own sister to Morrissey	0
T. B. Read enters ch. f. by Breckinridge, dam Rebecca, by imp. Glencoe	0
F. Morris enters ch. f. by imp. Eclipse, out of Barbarity	dr.
Bowie & Hall enter b. c. Viley, by Uncle Vic, dam imp. Silver Star by Kingston	dr.
Forbes & Jerome enter ch. f. Cycloid, by Lapidist, dam Cyclone, by Vandal	dr.
Forbes & Jerome enter ch. f. Keystone, by Lapidist, dam Blue Ribbon, by Revenue	dr.
M. H. Sanford enters b. c. Puck, by Scythian, dam by Cripple	dr.
D. McDaniel enters ch. f. by Jeff Davis, dam Fanny Washington, by Revenue	dr.

Time—1:49.

THE CONSOLATION PURSE

of $600, for all ages, two miles, had six entries, and all except *Julius* started. These were *Morrissy, Redwing, Onward, Local* and *Stonewall Jackson*. The latter was a great favorite, as he had shown himself a very game and fast horse during his successful career on the Western and Southern turf. *Onward's* partisans were not so sanguine about him as they would otherwise have been, in consequence of his double defeat by *Local* and *Morrissy*, last Saturday in the handicap race of two miles and three-quarters and four mile dash. Many, however, who saw him take a rattling gallop around the track just before the race, to warm him up, liked him exceedingly as he moved in his accustomed free, fine style, and they bought him in pools steadily. *Local* also was strongly supported, and his philosophic trainer, Dr. WELDON, was very confident of his ability to beat the favorite and win the race. In the pools *Stonewall Jackson* brought $450; *Onward*, $200; *Local*, $275; *Morrissy*, $80, and *Redwing* $50. *Morrissy* made the running with *Local* close up, and the favorite last but one for the first quarter mile, when *Local* went in front, and as they passed the score on the first mile *Onward* and the latter were lapped *Stonewall* third and *Redwing* fourth. At the quarter on the second mile *Onward* was a length and a half before *Local*, who was six lengths before *Stonewall*, and *Redwing* last. They ran thus to the three-quarter pole, where *Morrissy*, passing his horses, took second place, and half way up the stretch he challenged *Onward*, and a magnificent finish resulted in the latter beating him by a neck across the score, *Local* two lengths behind and *Stonewall* fourth. Time, 3:38¼.

CONSOLATION PURSE—$500, for all ages, two miles.

J. S. Watson enters ch. h. Onward, five years, by Ringgold, dam My Lady, by imp. Glencoe; dress orange and orange	1
D. McDaniel enters b. c. Morrissey, three years, by Breckinridge, by imp. Bonnie Scotland; dress blue and red	2
J. W. Weldon enters ch. c. Local, four years, by Lightning, dam Maroon, by imp. Glencoe; dress red and maroon	3
T. G. Moore enters gr. c. Stonewall Jackson, four years, by Lightning, dam Edith, by imp. Sovereign; dress blue and white	4
Leonard W. Jerome enters b. f. Redwing, three years, by imp. Balrownie, dam Cyclone, by Vandal; dress blue and white	5
D. McDaniel enters b. h. Julius, five years, by Lexington, dam Julia, by imp. Glencoe; dress blue and red	dr.

Time—3:38.

THE THREE-YEAR-OLD SWEEPSTAKES,

two-mile heats, $50 entrance, play or pay, with $1,000 added, carrying 95 pounds, *Ruthless* excluded, had twelve entries, and of these five started, viz. *Fanny Cheatham, Conolly, Clement, Flora McIvor* and *De Courcy*. In the pools *Fanny Cheatham* sold for $1,625; *Conolly*, $1,000; *De Courcey*, $235, and the other two $200.

FIRST HEAT.—The favorite jumped off with the lead, with *De Courcy* second, and they ran thus to the quarter pole, where *Conolly* passed *De Courcy* and made play for *Fanny*. The latter, however, shook off every attempt that GILPATRICK, on *Conolly*, made to reach her, and won very easily at the finish by three lengths; *De Courcy* third, and *Clement*, who did not go for the heat, last. Time, 3:43.

SECOND HEAT.—Betting $100 to $25 on *Fanny Cheatham* against the field. *Clement* forced the running at a fast pace for the first mile, with the favorite waiting a couple of lengths behind. At the quarter pole she went up, raced with him a few strides, quitted him with seeming ease, and although *Conolly* on the last quarter made a desperate effort to reach her, she won the heat and race cleverly by two lengths in 3:38¼.

SWEEPSTAKES FOR THREE-YEAR OLDS.—To carry 95 pounds; two mile heats; $50 entrance, play or pay; $1,000 added; Ruthless excluded. Closed with twelve nominations.

T. G. Moore's b. f. Fanny Cheatam	1	1
J. W. Pennock's ch. c. James A. Conolly	2	2
D. McDaniels' br. c. Clement	5	3
John Hunter's b. f. Flora McIvor	4	4
Forbes & Jerome's c. c. DeCourcy	3	dr.
D. McDaniels' b. c. Morrissey		dr.
R. W. Cameron's b. c. Hampton Court		dr.
Forbes & Jerome's ch. c. Gen. Yorke		dr.
M. H. Sanford's bl. c. Virgil		dr.
Bowie & Hall's gr. f. Fetnah		dr.
T. G. Bacon's b. f. Sleety		dr.
J. V. Grisby's ch. f. Phœnix Belle		dr.

Time—3:43, 3:38¼.

NEW-YORK.

Arrest of Senator W. J. Humphreys for Bribery.

ALBANY, Saturday, Oct. 26.

WOLCOTT J. HUMPHREY, Senator from the Thirtieth District, was arrested by Police Officer KELLEY, of this city, at Warsaw, Wyoming County, and brought before Police Justice COLE to-day, on a warrant issued upon an affidavit made by HUGH B. WILLSON, charging him with bribery and corruption in office. The warrant charges that said HUMPHREYS, then being a member of the State Senate, did feloniously accept $500 to influence his action on a bill then pending before the Railroad Committee of the Senate in relation to the Manhattan Railway Company, to construct certain tunnels and railways in the City of New-York, and for other purposes. The accused was arraigned this morning, and gave bail in three sureties of $1,000 each to await the action of the Grand Jury, which meets on the second Monday of November next. The required sureties were furnished by the accused and by Mr. GEORGE DAWSON.

TENNESSEE.

Racing on the Blood Horse Course.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Oct. 26.

The Fall meeting closed to-day. The Cumberland Stakes, two-mile heats, was won by *Patrician* in two heats, beating *Sandy Barnes* and *Netty*. Time, 4:02¼ and 4:05¼.

The second race for the Club purse of $200, for beaten horses, was won by *Maggie Hunter*, beating *Counterproof, Victorine* and *Conflict*. Time, 1:58 and 1:52¼.

The third race—the Club purse of $500, dash of three miles—was won by *Muggins*, who walked over the course.

The week's sport was good, and the attendance large.

MISSOURI.

Explosion of a Shell—One Man Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Oct. 26.

While opening some shell to-day at Union Rolling Mill, one of them exploded, killing a young man named RICHARD WALSH, and badly wounding CHARLES WILLIAMS and JOHN S. LEEN, the former fatally.

ALABAMA.

Colored Delegates to the Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday, Oct. 26.

There are but fourteen colored delegates elected to the Alabama Convention.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Business Failure in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 26.

CHAS. P. BAYARD, stock-broker, has suspended for a large sum. He owes money both here and in New-York. He has a large amount of assets, but they are of an unavailable character. It is thought he will ultimately be able to pay all demands against him and have a balance.

YELLOW FEVER.

Ravages of the Disease in Southern Cities.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 26.

There were 12 yellow fever interments during the twenty-four hours ending this morning. Heavy rains are falling and the weather is cooler.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Address of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee.

The Republican State Committee of Massachusetts have issued a special appeal to the voters of that State to rally to the polls on the 5th of November, in support of the principles and the party which have heretofore received so strong and hearty a popular support. They say:

With the exception that questions of local policy are creating divisions in the selection of candidates for the Legislature, the condition of the party is as sound, upon national matters, as it has ever been. Such divisions, however, are taken advantage of by the Democratic Party for the furtherance of its own dangerous purposes, and it becomes necessary to warn all Republicans who have at heart the best interests of the country, not to allow their local jealousies, or any questions of State policy which can only be settled by the Legislature, to interfere with the triumphant election of their State ticket by the old fashioned majority. * * *

The Democratic Party, broken up by the war, is reunited, and fondly hopes to govern the country again, not through chattel slavery, but through a common hatred of the enfranchised black, a common disinclination to keep the national faith, and a common resolve to obtain the spoils of office. It is impossible to exaggerate the prospect of evil which will follow the Democratic reaction, if New-York and Massachusetts stimulate it still further. More immediate, even, than the danger arising from the restoration of the Democratic Party to activity and the expectation of power, is that undefined and shapeless peril which day by day lifts itself before us in reports from Washington. It seems to be agreed on all hands that the removal of SHERIDAN and SICKLES and STANTON is soon to be followed by that of GRANT and other members of the Cabinet, and the accession of a full list of Secretaries in sympathy with the Democratic and rebel element; so that before March, 1868, the country will find itself, as far as the Executive Department is concerned, with a President who is nothing but the tool of the reactionists, a War Secretary as valuable to the North as was Mr. JOHN B. FLOYD, and a Secretary of the Treasury who will consort with revenue swindlers and repudiators. What security there will be for the peace or the financial prosperity of the country under such auspices, it is easy to foresee.

The Republican Party of Massachusetts has never sought, it does not now seek, to exercise its power as an organization for the settlement of any disputed questions of State legislation on which opinion in its own ranks is divided. It leaves such questions where they belong, to the legislative power, which it would be vain to attempt to interfere with, even were interference desirable. But the party is a branch of that national organization which, in order to be successful, must have a common platform, and the various branches of which must act in good faith with each other for a common end. A new Presidential election is before us. The administration of the Government in all its parts will devolve upon one or the other of the two great parties. The Executive and legislative departments, after March 4, 1869, must be in harmony, and the country must be represented abroad and at home by men who are one side or the other of the great national question of the day. So far as the support of the Republican nominations is concerned, this is no time for discord or indifference. Under the lesson taught by the losses which we have encountered in Ohio and Pennsylvania the South calls upon us to stand firm. The black and white Unionist alike ask us for a full Republican vote. New-York sends word to us that her divisions are healed, and promises to us a victory which shall be the herald of greater success in 1868. West of Ohio our friends are unshaken; and California already well-nigh recovers the ground lost at her State election. We call upon the Republicans of Massachusetts to be united in support of their nominations, and to give them a majority which shall teach the Democratic reactionists that they must look elsewhere than to the old Bay State for active sympathy and support. Our candidates are entitled to confidence, and are worthy of the cordial and unanimous vote of the whole party. And in no way can the patriotic citizen so well exhibit his purpose to stand by the party of the country, and close up justly and finally all questions growing out of the war, as by giving them an enthusiastic and overwhelming support.

Imposters in North Carolina—Armed Organizations.

The following order has been issued by the post commandant at Raleigh, N. C.:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY POST OF RALEIGH, RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 21, 1867.

CIRCULAR.—The attention of Sheriffs, Magistrates, and other civil officers of the counties comprising this post, is invited to the fact that evil-disposed persons are imposing themselves upon the community in various places of this command, particularly in the country, as authorized agents of the Government or the State, thus creating much mischief by deceiving, robbing, and committing outrages upon the ignorant and unprotected, under this assumed authority, thus fomenting civil discord, and misleading parties in the commission of acts in violation of good order and public tranquillity.

"Organizations of white or colored persons bearing arms, or intended to be armed, not belonging to the military or naval forces of the United States, are unauthorized and will not be allowed to assemble, parade, patrol, drill, make arrests or exercise any authority. This will not be construed to prohibit the lawful enrolment of the militia." Attention is invited to General Orders No. 7, Headquarters Department of the South, Charleston, S. C., Sept. 1, 1866. Sheriffs, magistrates and other civil officers whose duty it is to preserve order and maintain the laws and existing orders of the Department and District, will give particular attention to this matter and take necessary measures to break up the organizations and practices alluded to, and, as far as possible, bring the offenders to punishment.

By order of Col. J. V. BOMEORD.

DANIEL T. WELLS, First Lieut. Eighth Inf., Brevet Major U. S. A., Post Adjutant.

The Day Designated for the Meeting of the Convention in Louisiana.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 21, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 166.—1. In compliance with the third and fourth sections of the supplementary act of Congress, passed March 23, 1867, the Commanding General hereby declares the total vote cast in the State of Louisiana, at the election held Sept. 27 and 28, 1867, on the question of a Convention, "for the purpose of establishing a Constitution and civil government for the State, loyal to the Union," to be as follows: Seventy-nine thousand one hundred and seventy-four, (79,174.) Of these votes 75,083 were cast for a Convention, 4,006 against a Convention, and 85 were blank.

A majority of the whole number registered in the State having voted, and a majority of the votes cast being "for a Convention," as prescribed by acts of Congress, the delegates elected at said election, as hereinafter named, are notified to assemble in Convention at the Mechanics' Institute Hall, in the city of New-Orleans, La., Saturday, Nov. 23, 1867, for the purpose of framing a constitution and civil government according to the provisions of the acts of Congress of March 2 and 23, 1867.

The following-named persons having received a plurality of the votes cast for delegates to a Convention, as fixed and apportioned among districts and parishes by Special Order No. 119, current series, from these headquarters, are hereby announced as elected. [Here follow the names of the delegates.]

By command of Brevet Maj-Gen. JOSEPH A. MOWER.

GEORGE L. HARTSUFF, A. A. G.

General Result of the Election in Virginia.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 25.

We do not think it necessary to encumber our columns further with imperfect and unofficial returns. The main facts are known, viz.: That the Convention has been carried by not less than twenty thousand; that the negroes voted for it with almost total unanimity; that probably ninety-five per cent. of the whites voted against it; that the Convention is Radical by from ten to twenty majority; that a number of negroes, not less than twenty, are elected, and that the negroes, with only very rare exceptions, voted for Radicals. By the apportionment it was in the power of the negroes, unassisted, to elect fifty-nine of the one hundred and five members of the Convention. This would give them a majority of thirteen. They have in no solitary case that we are yet apprised of failed to exercise their power. On the contrary they have gained two delegates in Bedford to which they were not entitled, which, taken from the one side and added to the other, give them a presumptive majority of seventeen.

The Dayton *Journal* professes to know that the majority of the Democratic members elect to the Ohio Legislature are committed to VALLANDIGHAM for the office of United States Senator, and that he will surely be nominated in caucus and elected, unless his antagonists keep their Democratic friends out of the caucus and so defeat an election, or unite with the Republicans and elect JEWETT or PAYNE.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

LOVE'S LARGESS.

From the Galaxy for November.

At my heart's door
Love standeth, like a king beside
His royal treasury, whose wide
Gates open swing and cannot hide
Their priceless store.

His touch and hold
Its common things to jewels turned;
In his sweet fires the dross be burned
Away; and thus he won, and earned,
And made its gold.

So rich I find
Myself in service of this king,
The goods we spare, in alms I fling,
And breathless days too few hours bring
Me to be kind.

To souls whose pain,
My heart can scarcely dare to greet
With pity, while my own complete
And blessed joy their loss must mete
By my great gain.

Diviner air
Of beauty, and a grace more free,
More soft and solemn depths I see
In every woman's face, since he
Has called me fair.

More true and sure
Each man's heart seems, more firm for right;
Each man I hold more strong in fight,
Since he stands ever in my sight
So brave, so pure.

"RUSSIAN PAPERS, PLEASE COPY."

From All the Year Round.

There is no country in which one feels so helpless as in Russia, though every one is inclined to help you. Unless you get a *valet-de-place* who speaks French or English, or an interpreter of some kind, you are at a complete loss, and distances being very great in the towns, you may wander for hours without finding the place you seek. But if you do get an intelligent interpreter, and an intelligent isvostchik, or driver, which you can manage by paying well, there is the danger of your pay putting something in their mouths which steals away their brains.

One day I was driving through Moscow with a friend, and our *valet-de-place*, who spoke English, having learnt it as a prisoner in the Crimea, got drunker and drunker at every place we stopped at, in a manner visible to the naked eye. "You beast," said my friend, who was somewhat fiery, "you're drunk." "No, sir," answered the Russian, with a good-humored stare, "not drunk yet; not very drunk. Shall be later, when you pay me." In a weak moment we got rid of this linguist, and trusted ourselves to the mercy of our driver. We were sufficiently masters of the language to desire him to take us to an address phonetically written for us. We trusted to be forwarded on from stage to stage of our city pilgrimages by those on whom we called, who generally spoke French. So we went to call on Monsieur Douboff, a gentleman to whom we carried letters.

During the drive we arrived at the conclusion that our driver was also drunk, as evidenced, not from carelessness, but from overcare in driving. In Russia the laws on hackney drivers are very strict, and the penalties on accidents very severe. Droschky-drivers are therefore educated to a normal state of intoxication, during which they ply their trade with much more accuracy than when in their exceptional moods of sobriety. Our driver was very drunk, and we were perfectly secure against danger.

On arriving at M. Douboff's house we learned from his secretary that he was in the country, at a place called Petroffski Park, a summer suburb of Moscow. It was only about five in the afternoon, so we determined to continue our researches. We accordingly requested the secretary to explain to our coachman the whereabouts of M. Douboff's house.

On reaching the court-yard we found the carriage where we had left it; but the driver, while holding the reins, was kneeling with his face on the box, his back naturally to the horse, fast asleep.

We poked him with our sticks, shouted in his ears, but all in vain. At last a poke more violent than the others aroused him. He got up, seated himself on the box, stared at us for a moment, then fell forward, his head on the splashboard—still holding the reins mechanically, but according to the rules of his art. Once again we continued the poking process, until he really seemed alive, not only to the necessity of keeping awake, but of driving to the place indicated to him. We expressed ourselves doubtful as to the result, but our friend's secretary reassured us by telling us that, drunk or sober, these men invariably found their way.

We started at a good pace, and as we knew the way to Petroffski Park, and found we were going in a right direction, we resigned ourselves confidently to our guide. At length, the fast-trotting horses brought us to a small town of scattered villas, each surrounded, very much as in England, with a garden, and a sweep inclosed by a railing and gateway. Up one of these sweeps, of which the gateway was open, we drove, but no Monsieur Douboff. Next door, nothing of the kind. The driver, in tones that imitated sobriety, inquired if the inhabitants knew where Monsieur Douboff, resided. Whether they did or not I cannot tell, but we were driven to some other house, and then to a fourth and fifth, always finding the gate open. At last we were getting tired; it was beginning to be dark, and we determined that if the next inquiry were unsuccessful, we would return to Moscow. Scarcely had we formed this resolution when we arrived at the first gateway which we found closed. The driver made signs of satisfaction, repeating the words, "Dom Douboff." We therefore alighted in good faith, opened the gate, and walked up to the house. some few yards distant. We knocked and rang some time, meanwhile hearing the sound of the wheels of our carriage as it turned round. After some minutes, a servant appeared.

"Monsieur Douboff?" we asked.

"Non," answered the servant, who spoke a little French.

"Where does he live?"

"Sais pas," was the rejoinder.

We returned to the gate just in time to see the last of our carriage, which was galloping at the top of its speed to Moscow.

It is useless to relate the wrathful expressions of my comrade. Although he had on the whole enjoyed his Russian trip, he condemned Russia and its whole population to be drawn by rapid droschkies to a climate anything but northerly.

"We must go to the right," I said.

"No—to the left," he replied.

So, though I knew I was in the right, we went the other way.

Then my friend abused me.

"It's all your fault, coming this wild-goose chase. If we had only brought the *valet-de-place*, we shouldn't have been four miles from home, without a carriage, in a country we don't know, and where we can't speak a word of the language."

Now it was he who had dismissed the *valet-de-place*, as the reader knows; and if this story had only begun a little sooner, it would have shown that the proposal to visit M. Douboff originated in the wish of my friend to obtain some sketches from that well-known source.

However, a soft answer, or no answer at all, turneth away wrath; so, strong in my position, I trudged by his side in silence, knowing that we were lengthening the distance from the town.

At length, turning a corner, we saw a gentleman and two ladies walking, the former smoking, and all evidently going home for the evening.

"Here are some natives," said my friend, who does not trust his French, "ask them the road."

The gentleman lifted his hat, and with an admirable accent asked in English, "Can I be of service to you, gentlemen?"

"You are too kind. We came here to find Monsieur Douboff; We have not found him, and our coachman has disappeared with the carriage; Could you tell us where Monsieur Douboff lives, or any place where we could obtain a droschky?"

"I do not think Monsieur Douboff lives here, but I will ask," answered the stranger politely; and turning up a corner, he left us with his two ladies.

"It is a long time that you are in Russia?" said one of them frankly, but with more of a foreign accent than the gentleman.

"No, only a few days," answered my friend; and he could not resist adding, "how well you speak English!"

"No, we do not," was the reply; "but my brother, he speak it very well. He live three years in England, and travel in America."

"I have inquired in every likely place," broke in the brother, as he came back, "but in vain. There is no Dom Douboff in this neighborhood."

"Oh!" groaned my friend, "what are we to do?"

"Could you," I asked of the Russian gentleman, "indicate any place where we might find a droschky? We do not know our road, and we cannot ask it."

"There are no droschkies nearer than Moscow."

"Oh!" groaned my friend again, and in such a tone of misery that no one could resist a smile.

"Well, gentlemen, forgive me if I make a proposition; but as you are quite astray, will you come and drink tea at my house? I am sure my mother will be delighted to see you."

"Certainly she will," chorused the young ladies.

"Meanwhile," he continued, "I dare say I can find a messenger to go to Moscow to fetch you a carriage, unless he can find a stray droschky nearer."

The invitation was so frankly given that we overcame our fear of intrusion, and accompanied forthwith our new friends.

The house was a very commodious one, like all the better class of Russian houses, though there was a good deal more order than is usually the case. The upper servant was a Frenchman, and he had evidently drilled his subalterns out of the shrinking, happy-go-lucky style of attendance so characteristic of the serfdom out of which they had scarcely been emancipated. The room on the ground floor was full of the knick-knacks and works of art which people can only collect by traveling—quaint bits of majolica, little pictures, with painted frames, copied from Giotto or Bento Angelico, Roman and Venetian photographs, white marble statuettes, green marble vases, and some book slides of Spa and Tonbridge ware. A samovar boiled, according to Russian custom, in the verandah; and the garden beyond was trimly kept. The mother, to whom we were introduced, had all the charm of the traveled Russian grande dame. We found in the course of conversation that her husband had occupied several posts of importance in the Russian diplomacy, and she had many anecdotes of Prince Talleyrand, Pozzo di Borgo, Lords Castlereagh and Clancarty, and others of that group of celebrities, who lived before the telegraph had given the death-blow to diplomatic eminence. And the whole family conversed with that freshness, ease and dignity, which are so eminently combined in Russian as in Irish women of the highest order. There was a feeling of home about the whole thing that resembled old acquaintance and friendship. The young ladies sang us songs in Russian, the ditties wild and gay which you hear from the gipsies, national melodies, and well-remembered airs from Italy and France. Nothing could make me better pleased with Russia than the ease and cheeriness of this evening; so the droschky, which we now found, had to wait for us a long time.

We had early presented our hosts with our cards. In a strange country let me advise the traveler to carry with him a good supply of cards and photographs. For a small civility a card is always much appreciated, while a photograph is a sufficient recompense even for a service. In Russia the photographs are very good. There is something in the air which makes them flattering. Our hosts had bestowed them liberally on us—a likeness of our host, of his mother, four of his sisters in different attitudes, besides groups and vignettes. He came for my friend's.

"You will, I am sure, gratify us by giving us yours?" said our host; and the ladies put in a claim also for their albums.

Of course we desired nothing better, but, alas! we had none with us. Previously to leaving St. Petersburg they had been taken by Mr. Marrick, a Scotch photographer who resides there, and they were to be ready against our return.

"But, if you will allow us, we will send them," I said. "We return to St. Petersburgh to-morrow."

"So soon?" said they all, in a tone which flattered us.

"So soon," we replied, with sentiment; "alas! yes."

"But you do not know our names," said one of the ladies. "I had better write them down clearly, with our address; and as you have so many of our portraits I will make them up into a packet, with our names, so that you shall neither forget us nor your promise."

We could only reiterate our thanks, our promise and our desire to be useful in England. The photographs were duly packed up with the address and name of our kind hosts, the latter being utterly unpronounceable and impossible of acquirement under some weeks of study. My friend, who had a breast-pocket, deposited the packet safely therein.

So we drove off to Billot's Hotel at Moscow, jubilant with our pleasant evening. The next morning we left for St. Petersburgh. The journey is twenty-four hours. You are given large quadrangular carriages, with sofas all round, and tables in the midst. You play at whist during the day. At night you sleep. At the stations you eat capercalzie and blackcock. You drink tea, if you like, or if you prefer anything stronger, Clicquot, Roederer provides you with champagne, and Chateau Yquem stands ready in purity. Late in the evening we had supper. At the next station we had tea. At the next a glass of Kummel; and then we wound up our watches, and curled up on our sofas for the night.

As my doze was sinking into sleep, I was aroused by the vision of my friend flitting about anxiously, as though in search of something.

At last he woke me.

"You haven't seen my great coat?"

"Your great coat? No."

"Then, by Jove! I've lost it, with my pocket-book containing £100 circular notes, and our friends' photographs and cards."

And sure enough it was lost, and never found again. We telegraphed, we wrote, but in vain. We described our friends to every one we met, in hopes of ascertaining their names, but equally without result; and here for two years we have been laboring under the certainty of being considered the most ungrateful, ill-bred and treacherous guests that ever inveigled hospitality under the guise of respectable foreigners. *Non Angli, sed diaboli.* They know our names, and we don't know theirs; and if we receive our deserts our cards must now be pilloried with opprobious epithets on the walls of that cheery drawing-room in Petroffski Park.

Our only hope is that these lines may penetrate to Russia, where the Press is much more free than it was. So Russian papers, please copy; and friends in Moscow, accept of this intimation.

POE AT WEST POINT.

From Harper's for November.

The studies of the Academy POE utterly ignored. I doubt if he ever studied a page of Lacroix, unless it was to glance hastily over it in the lecture-room, while others of his section were reciting. It was evident from the first that he had no intention of going through with the course, and both the Professors and Cadets of the older classes had set him down for a "January Colt," before the corps had been in barracks a week.

POE disappointed them, however, for he did not remain until the January examination, that *pons asinorum* of *plebe* life at West Point. He resigned, I think, early in December, having been a member of the corps a little over five months.

Some month or two after he had left, it was announced that a volume of his poems would be published by subscription, at the price of $2 50 per copy. Permission was granted by Col. THAYER to the corps to subscribe for the book, and as no cadet was ever known to neglect any opportunity of spending his pay, the subscription was pretty near universal. The book was received with a general expression of disgust. It was a puny volume of about fifty pages, bound in boards and badly printed on coarse paper, and worse than all, it contained not one of the squibs and satires upon which his reputation at the Academy had been built up. Few of the poems contained in that collection now appear in any of the editions of his works, and such as have been preserved have been very much altered for the better.

For months afterward quotations from POE formed the standing materials for jests in the corps, and his reputation for genius went down at once to zero. I doubt if even the "Raven" of his after-years ever entirely effaced from the minds of his class the impression received from that volume.

The unfortunate habit that proved the bane of his after-life had even at that time taken strong hold upon him, and Number 28 was seldom without a bottle of BENNY HAVEN's best brandy. I don't think he was ever intoxicated while at the Academy, but he had already acquired the more dangerous habit of constant drinking.

Keeping up the communications with our base of supplies at "old B'ENNYS" was one of the problems that occupied a good deal more of our thoughts than any of the propositions in Legendre; but, upon the whole, this branch of the commissary department of Number 28 was a success; and many a thirsty soul, with not enough of pluck to run the blockade himself, would steal into our room between tattoo and taps to try the merits of the last importation.

The result of one of these foraging parties after supplies created for a time no little excitement in the South Barracks. People had been burned and hung in effigy, from time immemorial, but it was reserved for Number 28 to witness the eating of a Professor in effigy.

It was a dark, cold, drizzling night, in the last days of November, when this event came off. The brandy bottle had been empty for two days, and just at dusk POE proposed that we should draw straws—the one who drew the shortest to go down to old BENNY'S and replenish our stock. The straws were drawn, and the lot fell on me.

Provided with four pounds of candles and POE's last blanket, for traffic, (silver and gold we had not, but such as we had we gave unto BENNY,) I started just as the bugle sounded to quarters. It was a rough road to travel, but I knew every foot of it by night or day, and reached my place of destination in safety, but drenched to the skin. Old BENNY was not in the best of humors that evening. Candles and blankets and regulation shoes, and similar articles of traffic, had accumulated largely on his hands, and the market for them was dull in that neighborhood. His chicken-suppers and bottles of brandy had disappeared very rapidly of late, and he had received little or no money in return.

At last, however, I succeeded in exchanging the candles and blanket for a bottle of brandy and the hardest-featured, loudest-voiced old gander that it has ever been my lot to encounter. To chop the bird's head off before venturing into barracks with him was a matter of pure necessity; and thus, in fact, old BENNY rendered him before delivery. I reached the suburbs of the barracks about 9 o'clock. The bottle had not as much brandy in it as when I left old BENNY's; but I was very confident I had not spilled any. I had carried the gander first over one shoulder and then over the other, and the consequence was that not only my shirt-front but my face and hands were as bloody as the entire contents of the old gander's veins and arteries could well make them.

POE was on the look-out, and met me some distance from the barracks, and my appearance at once inspired him with the idea of a grand hoax. Our plans were perfected in an instant. The gander was tied, neck and feet and wings together, and the bloody feathers bristling in every direction gave it a nondescript appearance that would have defied recognition as a gander by the most astute naturalist on the continent. POE took charge of the bottle and preceded me to the room. "Old P." was puzzling his brains over the binomial therom, and a visitor from the North Barracks was in the room awaiting the result of my expedition.

POE had taken his seat, and pretended to be absorbed in the mysteries of "Leçons Françaises." Laying the gander down at the outside of the door, I walked or rather staggered into the room, pretending to be very drunk, and exhibiting in clothes and face a spectacle not often seen off the stage.

"My God! what has happened?" exclaimed POE, with well-acted horror.

"Old K——, Old K——!" I repeated several times, and with gestures intended to be particularly savage.

"Well, what of him?" asked POE.

"He won't stop me on the road any more!" and I produced a large knife that we had stained with the few drops of blood that remained in the old gander. "I have killed him!"

"Nonsense!" said POE. "You are only trying one of your tricks on us."

"I didn't suppose you would believe me," I replied; "so I cut off his head and brought it into barracks. Here it is!" And reaching out of the door I caught the gander by the legs, and giving it one fearful swing around my head dashed it at the only candle in the room, and left them all in darkness with what two of them believed to be the head of one of the Professors. The visitor leaped through the window and alighted in the slop-tub, and made fast time for his own room in the North Barracks—spreading, as he went, the report that I had killed old K—, and that his head was then in Number 28. The story gained ready credence, and for a time the excitement in barracks ran high. When we lit the candle again "Old P—" was sitting in one corner a blank picture of horror, and was some time before we could restore him to reason.

The gander was skinned—picking the feathers off was out of the question—and after taps we cut him up in small pieces and cooked him in a tin wash-basin, over an anthracite fire, without seasoning of any kind. It was perhaps the hardest supper on record, but we went through with it without flinching. We had set to eat Old K—— in effigy, and we did it; whether he ever learned of the honors we paid him I never learned.

BUSY BRAINS.

From the Atlantic Magazine for November.

SOUTHEY.

The poet SOUTHEY, who is said to have been, perhaps, more continually employed than any other writer of his generation, was habitually an early riser, but he never encroached upon the hours of the night. He gives the following account of his day, as he employed it at the age of 32: "Three pages of history after breakfast, (equivalent to five in small quarto printing,) then to transcribe and copy for the Press, or to make my selections and biographies, or what else suits my humor, till dinner-time. From dinner till tea I write letters, read, see the newspaper, and very often indulge in a siesta; for sleep agrees with me, and I have a good substantial theory to prove that it must; for, as a man who walks much requires to sit down and rest himself, so does the brain, if it be the part most worked, require its repose. Well, after tea I go to poetry, and correct and rewrite copy till I am tired, and then turn to anything else till supper." At the age of 55 his life varied but little from this sketch. When it is said that his breakfast was at 9, after a little reading, his dinner at 4, tea at 6, and supper at 9:30, and that the intervals, except the time regularly devoted to a walk, between 2 and 4, and a short sleep before tea, were occupied with reading and writing, the outline of his day during those long seasons when he was in full work will have been given. After supper, when the business of the day seemed to be over, though he generally took a book, he remained with his family, and was ready to enter into conversation, to amuse and be amused. During the several years that he was partially employed upon the life of Dr. BELL, he devoted two hours before breakfast to it in the Summer, and as much time as there was daylight for during the Winter months, that it might not interfere with the usual occupations of the day. Of himself, at the age of sixty, at a time when he was thus engaged every morning at work away from his home, he says: "I get out of bed as the clock strikes 6, and shut the house door after me as it strikes 7. After two hours' work, home to breakfast; after which my son engages me till about 10:30, and—when the post brings no letters that interest or trouble me—by 11 I have done with the newspaper, and can then set about what is properly the business of the day. But I am liable to frequent interruptions, so that there are not many mornings in which I can command from two to three unbroken hours at the desk. At 2 I take my daily walk, be the weather what it may, and, when the weather permits, with a book in my hand. Dinner at 4; read about half an hour, then take to the sofa with a different book, and after a few pages get my soundest sleep, till summoned to tea at 6. My best time during the Winter is by candle-light; twilight interferes with it a little, and in the season of company I can never count upon an evening's work. Supper at 9:30, after which I read an hour, and then to bed. The greatest part of my miscellaneous work is done in the odds and ends of time."

CAMPBELL.

The poet CAMPBELL thus describes his labors, when in London, at the age of fifty-five: "I get up at 7, write letters for the Polish Association until 3:30, breakfast, go to the club and read the newspapers till 12. Then I sit down to my studies, and, with many interruptions, do what I can till 4. I then walk round the Park and generally dine out at 6. Between 9 and 10 I return to chambers, read a book or write a letter, and go to bed always before 12." "His correspondence," says his biographer, "occupied four hours every morning in French, German and Latin. He could seldom act with the moderation necessary for his health. Whatever object he once took in hand, he determined to carry out, and found no rest until it was accomplished. Whatever he wrote during his connection with the *New Monthly* and the *Metropolitan* was written hurriedly. If a subject was proposed for the end of a month, he seldom gave it a thought until it was no longer possible to delay the task. He would then sit down in the quietest corner of his chambers, or, if quiet was not to be found in town, he would start off to the country, and there, shut in among the green fields, complete his task. When 62 years old, he says: "I am only six hours out of the twenty-four in bed. I study twelve and walk six. Oranges, exercise and early rising serve to keep me flourishing."

LORD BYRON.

Lord BYRON, who used to sit up at night writing "Don Juan," (which he did under the influence of gin and water,) rose late in the morning. LEIGH HUNT thus describes him: "He breakfasted, read, lounged about, singing an air, generally out of ROSSINI, and in a swaggering style, though in a voice at once small and veiled; then took a bath and was dressed, and coming down stairs, was heard, still singing, in the court-yard, out of which the garden ascended at the back of the house. The servants at the same time brought out two or three chairs. We then lounged about or sat and talked. In the course of an hour or two, being an early riser, I used to go in to dinner. Lord BYRON either stayed a little longer or went up stairs to his books and his couch. When the heat of the day declined we rode out, either on horseback or in a barouche, generally toward the forest. He was a good rider, graceful, and kept a firm seat. In the evening I seldom saw him. He recreated himself in the balcony, or with a book; and at night, when I went to bed, he was just thinking of setting to work with "Don Juan." His favorite reading was history and travels. His favorite authors were BAYLE and GIBBON. His favorite recreation was boating." BYRON had prodigious facility of composition. He was fond of suppers, and in London, after supping at Rescue and eating heartily, he would go home and throw off sixty or eighty verses, which he would send to press the next morning.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

GOLDSMITH's desultory habits are quite characteristic. IRVING says: "It was his custom during the Summer time, when pressed by a multiplicity of literary jobs, or urged to the accomplishment of some particular task, to take country lodgings a few miles from town, generally on the Harrow or Edgeware road, and bury himself there for weeks and months together. Sometimes he would remain closely occupied in his room, at other times he would stroll out along the lanes and hedgerows, and, taking out paper and pencil, note down thoughts to be expanded and corrected at home." Though he engaged to board with the family, his meals were generally sent to him in his room, in which he passed the most of his time, negligently dressed, with his shirt-collar open, busily engaged in writing. Sometimes, probably when in moods of composition, he would wander into the kitchen, without noticing any one, stand musing with his back to the fire, and then hurry off again to his room, no doubt to commit to paper some thought which had struck him. He was subject to fits of wakefulness, and read much in bed; if not disposed to read he still kept the candle burning; if he wished to extinguish it, and it was out of his reach, he flung his slipper at it, which would be found in the morning near the overturned candlestick, daubed with grease. He is said to have considered four lines of poetry a day good work.

DOUGLAS JERROLD.

DOUGLAS JERROLD's day of labor may be sketched thus: At 8 o'clock he breakfasts on cold new milk, toast, bacon, watercresses, and, perhaps, strawberries. Then he makes long examination of the papers, cutting out bits of news. The study is a snug room filled with books and pictures; its furniture is of solid oak. There work begins. If it be a comedy he will now and then walk rapidly up and down the room, talking wildly to himself, and laughing as he hits upon a good point. Suddenly the pen will be put down, and, through a little conservatory, without seeing anybody, he will pass out into the garden for a little while, talking to the gardeners, walking, &c. In again, and vehemently to work. The thought has come, and in letters smaller that the type in which they shall be set, it is unrolled along the little blue slips of paper. A crust of bread and glass of water are brought in, but no word is spoken. The work goes rapidly forward and halts at last suddenly. The pen is dashed aside, a few letters, seldom more than three lines in each, are written and despatched to the post, and then again into the garden, visits to the horse, cow and fowls, then another long turn around the lawn, and at last a seat with a quaint old volume in the tent under the mulberry-tree. Friends come, walks and conversation. A very simple dinner at four. Then a short nap—forty winks—upon the great sofa in the study; another long stroll over the lawn while tea is prepared. Over the tea-table are jokes of all kinds, as at dinner. In the later years of his life, JERROLD seldom wrote after dinner; and his evenings were usually spent alone in his study, reading, writing letters, &c. Sometimes he would join the family circle for half an hour before going to bed at ten; but his rule was a solitary evening in the study with his books.

CHARLES DICKENS.

DICKENS' favorite time for composition is said to be in the morning. POWELL, in his *Notices of Living Authors of England*, says that he writes till about 1 or 2 o'clock, when he lunches, and afterward takes a walk for a couple of hours; returns to dinner, and gives the evening to his own or a friend's fireside. Sometimes his method of labor is much more intense and unremitting. Of his delightful little Christmas book, *The Chimes*, the author says, in a letter to a friend, that he shut himself up for one month close and tight over it. "All my affections and passions got twined and knotted up in it, and I became as haggard as a murderer long before I wrote, 'The End.' When I had done that, like 'The Man of Thessaly,' who, having scratched his eyes out in a quickset hedge, plunged into a bramble-bush to scratch them in again, I fled to Venice to recover the composure I had disturbed." When his imagination begins to outline a new novel, with vague thoughts rife within him, he goes "wandering about at night into the strangest places," he says, "seeking rest and finding none."

BULWER.

BULWER accomplishes his voluminous productions in about three hours a day, usually from 10 until 1, and seldom later, writing all with his own hand. Composition was at first very laborious to him, but he gave himself seduously to mastering its difficulties, and is said to have re-written some of his briefer productions eight or nine times before publication. He now writes very rapidly, averaging, it is said, twenty octavo pages a day. He says of himself in a letter to a friend: "I literatize away the morning, ride at 3, go to bath at 5, dine at 6, and get through the evening as I best may, sometimes by correcting a proof."

THE KING OF ITALY.—VICTOR EMMANUEL is undoubtedly a brave and intrepid man, but by no means the impetuous *sabreur* that he is commonly represented. It is true I never saw him in battle, and the intoxication of the struggle may change his nature for the time being. But the King, who is so cautious, not to say hesitating and irresolute in council, is certainly not always spoiling for a fight, as he is commonly believed to be. He is naturally a sanguine, warm-hearted man, but some great misfortune seems, as it were, to have frozen his blood at an early age. Heavy disappointments, calamities in his family life, not outweighed by his brilliant successes, have imparted to him an air of sadness, which clings to him with remarkable tenacity; and there are few persons, save his children, who have ever seen a genuine smile playing around his lips. It is possible that the melancholy fate of his father, and his own subsequent bereavement, have stamped this mournful character on his whole bearing, and, as is often the case with sanguine characters, touched it by the mildew of heavy adversity, and made him averse to taking great responsibilities under critical circumstances. Contrary to the general belief, I am sure that CAVOUR was a bolder man than VICTOR EMMANUEL, and that the latter, on important occasions, did not force his Minister forward, but was drawn forward by the great man.

VICTOR EMMANUEL, however, trusted CAVOUR implicitly; he entertained the most unfeigned admiration for him, and since his death has stated, always bluntly, that if CAVOUR were alive the condition of Italy would be more satisfactory than it is now. Certain it is that neither RICASOLI nor LAMARMORA, neither VENOSTA nor RATAZZI have ever enjoyed the entire confidence of the King; he respects the two former, which is more than can be said in regard to the latter.

The King often deplores that he did not study politics, and especially political economy, in his earlier years. The financial question fills him with constant uneasiness, and the wild financial theories of the Italian statesmen, which generally explode immediately after being brought forward, are little calculated to quiet his anxiety. "I am a soldier, and no financier," says the King, whenever new financial measures are proposed to him. "Do your best, I must trust to your judgment."

So far as retrenchments are concerned, the King always sets a good example. There is not a third-rate Court in Germany that displays so little show and pomp as the Royal Court of Italy. The simple habits of the King are shared by his children. Few servants wait upon them, little money is spent for dress, the table is always anything but sumptuous, and Prince NAPOLEON, who is a great epicure, is said to have a holy horror of his father-in-law's dinner-table.

Like most Italians, VICTOR EMMANUEL is very temperate, and drinks hardly three glasses of light Sardinian wine during the whole day. He rises, generally, between 5 and 6 o'clock, and, when in the country, takes long rides before breakfast. At the time of my first interview with him (in 1859) he seemed to be in excellent health and very strong. Latterly, however, he has been sick a great deal, and several slight strokes of paralysis have prostrated him, without, however, occasioning any very great alarm.

Much has been said about his being secretly more of an ultramontane than he seems to the public eye. I do not believe a word of it. He paid a great deal of attention to the education of his children, but not an effort did he make to give an ultramontane tendency to their religious views. The young professor, who taught the Princess MARIA PIA theology, had been persecuted by the dignitaries of the Church in Sardinia, and the confessor of the princess was a liberal priest. The King, it is true, observed the rites of religion at that time quite punctually, but nothing whatever led me to believe that he was a very zealous Catholic.

As to his *liaison* with the Countess MILLEFIORI, and his other love adventures, it is but just to say that there was nothing immoral and scandalous in the intimate relations which the King kept up with the former lady. She was of humble descent, but her grace and intelligence had made a wonderful impression on the susceptible heart of the King, who, in his loneliness, longed for a tender heart to share his joys and sorrows. He could not make her his legitimate queen. Why, then, should he not enter with her into that morganatic connection which so many sovereigns adopted prior to him? He really loved the Countess intensely, and grieved bitterly at her premature end. In Turin, where she was best known, even persons who did not like the King at all, spoke well of her, and said that her influence over him was always wholesome and excellent. As for the other, so-called love affairs, with which VICTOR EMMANUEL is charged, people abroad seem to know more about them than at home, and they are, at all events, much exaggerated.

All the children of VICTOR EMMANUEL deserve to be spoken of with praise. The two Princesses, CLOTILDE and MARIA PIA—one the wife of Prince NAPOLEON, and the other the Queen of Portugal—are both most estimable ladies. UMBERTO, the Crown Prince, is a brave and sensible, though not particularly bright, young man; and AMODEUS, his youngest brother, though a little too fiery and impetuous, is not only a dashing soldier, but a well-bred and accomplished young man, who will one day do honor to the dynasty.—*From the Deutsche Zukunft.*

SPANISH LOVE RHYMES.

From the Wonders of Seville.

What causes the grief
Of the sad cypress-tree?
That it has not a blossom
To offer to thee!

Let him seek me, if faithful,
And hasten to me
As the brook seeks the river,
The river the sea.

Howsoever far from thee,
I am nearer thee than me.
Say "Forget me!" bid me go,
I can only answer, "No!"
For I love thee, maiden, so
That I only live in thee.
I am nearer thee than me.

In thy charms I live alone,
Life without thee there is none.
Gods themselves may envy one
Who finds all his bliss in thee.
I am nearer thee than me.

O those eyes, so dazzling bright,
Why such overpowering light?
When a single spark so scorches,
Why consume with double torches?

Those eyes flashing lightnings,
Well, well mayst thou fear;
They kill more in a second
Than Death in a year.

THE PASSION OF THE BLIND FOR MUSIC.—The great passion in the life of a blind man, when once aroused, is music. Here he thinks he can achieve, if not immortality, at least renown and certain independence. It is to him a source of the highest, purest pleasure, a solace under all his troubles, almost light in his darkness. It rightly occupies a prominent place in all institutions for the education of the sightless, and surprising skill and proficiency is often attained.

Among the mural tablets of the ancient Egyptians it is said there is one from the tombs of Alabastron representing a blind harper sitting cross-legged on the ground, attended by seven other blind men similarly seated, who sing and beat time with their hands. They were clearly professional musicians, full of animation and interest in their work; and expressing by every feature of the face, as well as their very position, their darkened lot. In those ancient times no systematic provision appears to have been made for the blind; but when music became their resource, they seem not only to have met with compassion and help, but to have found a pure enjoyment.

There is a pleasant incident related of MENDELSSOHN, who went one hot Summer to rest his overtaxed brain in Zurich. There he was besieged by eager admirers, but would accept of no invitation until hearing that the blind pupils of the Blind School were anxious, as they said, to "see him," he visited them. He spoke to the sightless assembly in kindest words, and listened to their songs and choruses, some even of their own composing, with interest and pleasure. And then the great musician asked permission to sit down at their piano, and wandered away into one of those wild and tender strains of melody for which he was so famous. His silent, wrapt audience listened so intently to "The Song without Words," that a pinfall would have broken the stillness. One by one over the eager faces crept the air of deep, quiet joy, until in the midst of the great flood of mingling harmonies, a voice came to them out of the very chorus they had just been singing. The great master had carried them away, at his will, to heights of joy and triumphant praise before unknown; he had whispered to them of sorrow, and the cloudy ways of life, in words of soft, unbroken tenderness; and now he stirred their inmost depths by a strain of their own weaving, into which he poured a new tide of living song, new grace, and new meaning. No words could tell what they felt; they could have pressed him to their very hearts for joy. This was not long before the great musician's death; but he still lives in the Blind School at Zurich, and there still remains as a precious relic the master's chair in which he sat.

Where real musical genius, intellect, and education are combined, the blind musicians may at once take high rank; and not a few have astonished the world with grand and glorious strains. Occasionally, also, some strange prodigy, like "Blind TOM," attracts public attention for a time. Until seven yerrs old this odd genius was regarded as an idiot. Suddenly one night he was overheard playing the piano in his master's drawing-room, touching it with singular grace and beauty, wandering through rapid cadences, and wild bursts of melody, as a finished musician. As far as could be known, he had never even touched a piano till that night. From that time forth he had free access to the instrument, on which he every day performed greater wonders, repeating without effort almost note by note any music once played to him, and with wonderful accuracy mimicking any fault or peculiarity in the style of the performer. His marvelous powers were soon exhibited to the public. He would sit down and play with amazing correctness, difficult pieces of music, a dozen pages in length, which he had heard but once. Notwithstanding this dexterity, one of his favorite feats was to produce an outrageous, discordant jumble of sound which no ear of the slightest pretence to sensibility could produce or endure without intense pain and disgust. The case of Blind TOM stands alone as a positive anomaly.

While to the majority of the blind music is a source of delight, the acquisition of it is generally laborious. The process of deciphering any of the printed signs by which musical changes are made known to them is long and tedious. Consequently the pupils are usually taught by dictation; a short passage being given by the teacher, and repeated by the pupil until he has mastered it. In this way a piece of music is gradually but accurately learned, and when once imprinted in the memory it is rarely forgotten or lost.—*Harper's for November.*

MASSACRE OF JESUIT MISSIONARIES BY INDIANS.—The season of good fortune which followed the martyrdom of GOUPIL and JOGUES was destined to be but short. The increasing hostility of the Iroquois was to be the destruction at once of the Huron Nation and of the high hopes which had been built upon that people. Yet it may be questioned whether the Jesuits would have long been left at peace, even had these terrible foes been kept within the range of their own villages. Even among the Hurons the murmurs of suspicion and dislike had begun to be heard again. The French ceremony of "prayer," said the savages, had blighted the crops, and the mystic rites of the priests had brought famine and desolation upon the nation. There was even a story, widely believed in the Huron lodges, that an Indian girl, baptized before her death, had been to the French heaven, and, after suffering horrible torments there from the pale faces, had made her escape back to earth to deter her countrymen from rushing to the same fate. A young Frenchman in the service of the mission had been treacherously murdered; and though the missionaries, by a wise show of resolution, had compelled the nation to make satisfaction for the outrage by the ceremonious offering of numerous strings of wampum, and had thus restored their waning influence, it was clear that their position at the best was extremely precarious, and that persecution, if it came not from abroad, would pretty surely be commenced at home. The catastrophe, therefore, when it came, found the priests not unprepared. For years they had carried their lives in their hands, ready to cast them down at any moment. For years they had walked through the valley of the shadow of death, and in the midst of the dark river and in the bitter waters they knew that the Almighty arm was stretched forth to hold them up.

The final act opened at the Village of Teanaustayé, or St. Joseph, on the south-eastern frontier of the Huron country. On the 4th of July, 1648, Father DANIEL, fresh from his annual retreat at St. Marie, had just finished Mass, and his congregation were still kneeling in the church, when the Iroquois burst upon the town and attacked the palisade which surrounded it. The priest, after rallying the warriors to defend their homes, ran from house to house urging unbelievers to repent. A panic-stricken crowd fell at his knees and declared themselves Christians, and he baptized them with water sprinkled from a wet handkerchief, for there was no time to do more. When the palisade was broken down, he showed his flock how to escape at the other end of the town. "I will stay here," he said. "We shall meet again in heaven." He would not fly while there was a soul to be saved in the village. In his priestly vestments he went out to the church-door to meet the Iroquois. For a moment they paused in amazement. Then, pierced with scores of arrows and a musket-ball through the heart, he fell, gasping the name of Jesus. The savages hacked his lifeless body, bathed their faces in his blood to make them brave, and consumed in one great conflagration the village, the church and the sacred remains.

The following March the missions of St. Louis and St. Ignace were burned by the same terrible enemy. At the latter were two of the Jesuits; BREBEUF, sturdy offspring of a warrior race, with all the soldierly characteristics of his Norman ancestors; and LALEMANT, delicate in body and in spirit, yet in the glorious cause no whit less courageous and resolute than his stronger companion. They were seized by their captors, and BREBEUF was bound to a stake, and as he ceased not to exhort and encourage the convert prisoners, the Iroquois scorched him from head to foot to silence him. That failing, they cut away his lower lip, and thrust a redhot iron down his throat, yet still he held himself erect without uttering a groan. LALEMANT, led out to be burned, with strips of bark smeared with pitch tied about his naked body, broke loose from his guards and cast himself at the hero's feet, crying out in a broken voice: "We are made a spectacle to the world, to angels, and to men." He was immediately seized and made fast to a post, and as the flames enveloped him he threw up his arms to heaven with a shriek of agony. BREBEUF, with a collar of red-hot hatchets round his neck and with his hands and nose cut off, had to witness the tortures of his friend and could not even utter a word of comfort. An apostate Indian in the crowd cried out, "Baptize them! baptize them!" Instantly kettles were placed upon the fire, the priests scalps were torn away, and scalding water was poured slowly over their bleeding heads. BREBEUF's feet were next cut off, strips of flesh were sliced from his limbs and eaten before his eyes, and at last, when life was nearly extinct, the savages laid open his breast, tore out his heart and devoured it, and thronged around the mangled corpse to drink the blood of so magnificent and indomitable a hero. His torments had lasted four hours. Father LALEMANT, though a man of extreme feebleness of constitution, survived the torture seventeen hours, writhing through the night in the most excruciating sufferings, until an Iroquois, surfeited with the long entertainment, killed him with a hatchet.—*Catholic World for November.*

ATHLETIC EXERCISE AND ITS DANGERS.—Mr. SKEY, the eminent surgeon, in a letter to the London *Times*, says: "There is no more palpable example of cruelty than consists in pitting against each other two or more antagonists with a view to determine whose physical powers are capable of most endurance. I say especially endurance, not muscular power; and of this form of cruelty to animals no modern example is so great as the annual University boat race. I have the strongest reasons for believing that this struggle for preeminence is fraught with evil consequences to the competitors to a degree not generally contemplated. In these contests emulation operates with a lever force, and it compels each member of the respective crews to put forth every inch of power inherent in his muscular system. This effort during the race is prolonged to a period of from 20 to 25 minutes, taking the extreme range of many past years. The young men enter the boat apparently in the condition of vigorous health. Having accomplished their arduous task, they are thoroughly exhausted, and as I am informed by eye-witnesses of their condition, they have been on occasions so reduced in strength as to be unable to rise from their seats. This simple fact, if it stood alone, demonstrates the severity of the struggle, which, so far as I know, has no equivalent in any other form of game or sport in this or any other country. I desire to express my own conviction, and, I believe, I may add, that of my professional brethren generally who have considered the subject, that young men averaging from 20 to 23 years of age cannot perform a feat which compels them to put forth the absolute strength of their physical frame for twenty minutes without injury, often of a permanent nature. Cricket, tennis, football, although prolonged far beyond the time required for the University race, involve no continuous effort of the muscular system. The nearest resemblance to the muscular effort of rowing is, perhaps, found in the act of running at great speed. Supposing a man to run from the moment of starting at the top of his speed, his physical force would be exhausted within two minutes, during which he may have run the distance of half a mile. If the effort in rowing is somewhat less than that of running, the principle, of course, equally holds. The effort to maintain the lead begins from the starting post; the competitors, from the first stroke, put forth their full power, and call upon any reserved strength at the close, if there be any left to call upon. It is a case of death or victory. There is no discretion left to control the expenditure of the muscular power. The intensity of the motive increases as the race draws to a close, and the intensity of the effort increases with it. I venture to assert that the University boat race as at present established is a national folly, and that, until it is brought within the range of a harmless effort, it involves a draught on the muscular powers of the gentlemen engaged in it more or less injurious to their future health, some temporarily, some permanently. It is no argument in its favor that the majority pass through the ordeal unscathed. Probably they do so, but a minority, perhaps a small one, suffer, and there is no gauge by which to determine who will and who will not suffer. The late Dr. HOPE, well known to our profession as the author of a work of great authority on diseases of the heart, has often declared that he knew no cause of disease of this organ so common as hard exercise in rowing. The training for the contest is in one sense an aggravation of the evil. In so far as it strengthens the muscular system it accelerates the speed, but whenever the exercise approaches the great effort of the race it is an aggravation by its draught oft repeated, both on the circulation and on the nervous system. It is no criterion of the absence of injury that a man can mount his horse and ride, or take his seat at the dinner-table at Willis' Rooms and eat a hearty dinner, and enter into all the convivialities of the evening. The evil, should it occur, is not immediate, but remote. It is but a seed sown. It may or may not germinate, but that it does occasionally, I will not say how frequently, develop itself into a formidable tree, neither I nor others entertain a doubt. Theoretically it should be so, practically I have myself witnessed some cases, and I have heard of several more, and though such do not, from the limited number of the persons involved, present themselves to our notice in every day's practice, I am persuaded that inquiry would bring to light more than sufficient numbers to prove the necessity of a fuller consideration of this subject than it has yet received. I shall content myself if I have made out a *prima facie* case for inquiry."

TRIFLES.—Obviously it is a felicity of life to be able to regard many things as trifles, assuming that the judgment can discriminate truly. The mind is strong and well-balanced that can distinguish between what is the essence of a question and what are immaterial adjuncts. The fortune is easy that can afford to hold its possessions loosely as trifles. In money matters, almost every income has a sum which the owner can legitimately regard as a trifle; but the difference in particular cases is infinite. The rich man is unwise who frets for the loss of a hundred, or it may be a thousand pounds. Many a man has to keep up an appearance on a sum from which it is no trifle when you see it, and not to waste seriousness upon it—to know it, not in the abstract, which it is not of much practical importance to determine, but in its relation to yourself. In such judicious recognition not a little of success in society, and perhaps in life too, depends. It may be said on behalf of trifles that some persons seem absolutely to need periodical repose among them. They find it good to rest the mind in a lazy contemplation of them, to strengthen the tissues of the overwrought faculties among these soulless things after every prolonged effort. The trifle may be avowedly and shamelessly useless in itself or in connection with the man, or it may have a gloss of serious purpose; but to be of real utility, to fulfil its purpose to the weary thinker or worker, it must have no more reality than a dream. We have known a writer, heart and soul immersed in the mysteries of the Apocalypse, who might often be observed in rapt contemplation of the trivialities of shop windows; choosing for this exercise objects which seemed most at variance with the terrors of his theme, and which were no doubt efficacious to him in proportion as they afforded this contrast. After this and many similar experiences, it is impossible not to believe that trifles have a mission in the world, that they help to keep it sane and on its legs, and that a crusade against them, which seems to be many persons' business, would be mischievous in proportion to its success. Fortunately they offer a downy resistance, as when one runs one's head against a feather bed, and the greater the violence of the attack at the moment, the larger crop of future trifles and triflers is the champion sowing. Every grand career, every conquest on a large scale over men's rights, tastes and tendencies, issues in a wholesale devotion to trifles. Either men are driven out of the field of great exploits, and so forced to trifle or die of despair, or, believing themselves true followers and imitators of their severe and lofty founder or teacher, they sink into trifles unconsciously. For no subject is so impressive or so awful but it has its adherent trifles, and people will fasten upon these with an avidity proportionate to their incompetence for larger views. Thus trifles are the natural refuge from austerities, and from all fears beyond the mind's calibre; in some way or other these are smothered in them. Hence it is that we "make trifles of terrors," as the Mexican confectioners disarm purgatory of its horrors by turning the image of death itself into a sweetmeat on All Souls' Day, and exhibiting long grinning rows of sugar skulls for the children.—*Saturday Review.*

THREE KINDS OF ENGLISH.—In the present day in the English portions of the world—European, Asiatic, African, Australian, and American—all educated pepole use three different kinds of English—Bible, or old Saxon English, when they go to church or read good poetry; vernacular or colloquial English, not altogether free from slang and vulgarity, when they talk to one another in the ordinary intercourse of life: and literary English, when they make speeches or sermons, and write or read articles, reviews, or books. This threefold division of the language has always existed, though the great bulk of the people, up to very recent times, may have only been familiar with the first and its limited range of nouns, verbs, and adjectives, chiefly composed of strong plain monosyllables of Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian origin, and their immediate derivatives. At a very early period of English literary history many of these excellent Saxon words, whether used by the peasantry, or in the colloquial intercourse of the upper classes in remote country districts, were not considered proper for the purposes either of polite conversation, of pulpit oratory, or of the poet or prose writer. PUTTENHAM, in his "Arte of English Poesie," published in 1582, eleven years before SHAKESPEARE had given to the world "the first heir of his invention," his beautiful poem of "Venus and Adonis," defines the somewhat narrow topographical limits of the current literary English of his time, and prescribes to the neophyte in poetry what language he shall employ. "Our writer, therefore, at these days, shall not follow Piers Plowman, nor Gower, nor Lydgate, nor yet Chaucer, for their language is now out of use with us; neither shall he take the terms of Northmen, such as they use in daily talk, whether they may be noblemen, or gentlemen, or their best clerks, (clergy,) nor in effect any speech used beyond the river of Trent; though no man can deny that theirs is the purest English Saxon at this day. Yet it is not so courtly or so current as our Southern English is; no more is the far Western man's speech. Ye shall, therefore, take the usual speech of the Court, and that of London, and the shires lying about London, within sixty miles and not much above." All our greatest writers from the days of SHAKESPEARE have, consciously or unconsciously, acted upon PUTTENHAM's advice; and notwithstanding the boasted increase of education among us, and the flood of newspapers and periodicals poured out daily and weekly over the country, it is to be doubted whether the bulk of the peasantry, except, perhaps, in Scotland, understand literary English, or could make much, if any, sense out of POPE, ADDISON or JOHNSON; THACKERAY, GROTE or MACAULAY, or the leading articles in the daily papers.—*Blackwood's Magazine for October.*

THE GROTTO OF ST. JOHN, IN CRETE.—The road which we followed would be called by no means a bad road for Crete, but anywhere else would be execrable—a mere bridle-path through a gorge in a range of hills from which all the soil seems to have been washed with most of the small stones, and where, with much precaution, your beast goes picking his way as if in a laborious, slow-paced minuet. The convent stands in an opening of the hills, on a little bit of comparatively plain land—a half-finished battlemented square pile, offering defence against a slight attack; but the monks said that the Turks always found the road so bad that they never came to attack them during any of the island wars, though Hagia Triada was twice pillaged. The comparative poverty of Hagios Joannes may have had something to do with its exemption, but the road would defend it from any encroachments forever; and, in fact, visitors only pass it on the way to the grottoes and Convent of Katholikon, which lie near the opening of the gorge, where it becomes a wild glen, and approaches the sea. The path, descending, led us to the Cave of the Bear, where we had arranged to lunch, and the bounties of Canea, spread on the ground in the mouth of the cave, went to repair the wear and tear of body and temper caused by the badness of the road. The cave derives its name from a mass of stalactite which has a traceable resemblance to a bear, but it has no further interest than being our lunching-place. Here the road became so bad that even a donkey could not follow it, and we clambered down on foot by zigzag and rock stair to the mouth of the Cave of St. John. Caves *per se* have no kind of attraction to me. Stalacite and stalagmite are pretty much the same; so, half the way in, I made excuse of the fatigue of some of the ladies, and, determining to go no further, proved my gallantry by stopping to keep them company, thus abandoning my Hadjiship, which can only be claimed when the inner chamber is attained. If, then, the reader would know more, he must consult the guide-book, when there is one; and meanwhile let me assure him, on the authority of PASHLEY, that the cave is 470 feet deep, and, on that of my more persevering fellow-visitors, that at the bottom is a chamber, very fine and imposing by torchlight, where is a couch of natural formation on which died the saint, leaving his name with his bones and the odor of his sanctity. The story is that this ST. JOHN—neither the Baptist nor the Evangelist, but a hermit of Crete—centuries ago made his abode here, and lived many years without seeing the face of another man. Lest he should in daylight chance upon his adhorred and outcast brethren, or any of them, he only ventured out at night, and lived on what he could find in other people's gardens or orchards. Happening one night to be discovered in the act of laying in a provision of corn, he was mistaken for a thief, and received an arrow from the owner of the provision. He crawled back, mortally wounded, to his grotto, and never came out again except in the shape of relics.—"*Cretan Days," in the Atlantic for November.*

DEACON RUMRILL AND THE BORROWED NOVEL.—Mr. Clement Lindsay repaired to his accustomed quarters at the house of Deacon Rummrill. That worthy person received him with a certain gravity of manner, caused by his recollection of the involuntary transgression into which Mr. Lindsay had led him by his present of *Ivanhoe*. He was, on the whole, glad to see him, for his finances were not yet wholly recovered from the injuries inflicted on them by the devouring element. But he could not forget that his boarder had betrayed him into a breach of the fourth commandment, and that the strict eyes of his clergyman had detected him in the very commission of the offence. He had no sooner seen Mr. Clement comfortably installed, therefore, than he presented himself at the door of his chamber with the book, enveloped in strong paper and very securely tied round with a stout string.

"Here is your vollum, Mr. Lindsay," the Deacon said. "I understand it is not the work of that great and good mahn who I thought wrote it. I did not see anything immoral in it as fur as I read, but it belongs to what I consider a very dangerous class of publications. These novels and romances are awfully destructive to our youth. I should recommend you, as a young mahn of principle, to burn the vollum. At least I hope you will not leave it about anywhere unless it is carefully tied up. I have written upon the paper to warn off all the young persons of my household from meddling with it."

True enough, Mr. Clement saw in strong black letters on the back of the paper wrapping his unfortunate Ivanhoe,—

"DANGEROUS READING FOR CHRISTIAN YOUTH.
"TOUCH NOT THE UNCLEAN THING."

"I thought you said you had Scott's picture hung up in your parlor, Deacon Rumrill," he said, a little amused with the worthy man's fears and precautions.

"It is *the great* Scott's likeness that I have in my parlor," he said; "I will show it to you if you will come with me."

Mr. Clement followed the Deacon into that sacred apartment.

"That is the portrait of the great," he said, pointing to an engraving of a heavy-looking person whose phrenological developments were

a somewhat striking contrast to those of the distinguished Sir Walter.

"I will take good care that none of your young people see this volume," Mr. Clement said; "I trust you read it yourself, however, and found something to please you in it. I am sure you are safe from being harmed by any such book. Didn't you have to finish it, Deacon, after you had once begun?"

"Well—I—I—perused a considerable portion of the work," the Deacon answered, in a way that led Mr. Clement to think he had not stopped much short of *Finis*.—"*The Guardian Angel," in the Atlantic for November.*

OMENS.

From All the Year Round.

On the red leaves falling,
On the red leaves lying,
Plays the gold sun-glimmer,
Of the daylight dying.

See! the light, slow-fading,
From the fair scene stealing,
Glows o'er rick and coppice,
Glows o'er barn and shieling.

Yields the Day-king slowly
To the Night-queen's wiling;
Yields a strong man blindly
To a maid's beguiling.

And the wind-fays flitting,
Through the alders straying,
Mutter low-toned whispers
Of a heart's betraying.

Lo! the grey wolds glisten
With a white-mist glory,
And a glad ear hearkens
To a tender story!

Ah! Why wave ye sadly,
With your wind-tossed tresses,
All ye bending alders,
For the Pair's caresses?

But the trees kept silence,
Save a low-toned sighing;
And in Spring a white rose
On her bed lay dying!

SOVEREIGNTY.—All sovereignties have sprung from democracy;—but from democracy incapable in the infancy of nations of executing its own work and obtaining by its own powers that rule which it has desired. Other nations demanded kings, as did the Israelites, because in their ignorance and weakness they could find no safety without supreme power. Sovereignty has been the refuge of democracy in its infancy, and has been the nurse which has fostered the child. History, indeed, does not make the understanding of this easy to us. When we remember what deeds have been done by rulers, how for ages the people of this nation and of that have lain in the hands of despots, and have been used as the goods and chattels of tyrants, it is hard to acknowledge that these despots and tyrants have been the children of democracy. Things have gone astray, there has been lack of foresight and want of wisdom, and the science of sovereignty has been one difficult to learn. When we find how far we are still astray we cannot but think that the world is yet young, and is even now only learning its lesson. But it has progressed so far that we find it to be at length understood in all great nations,—in all nations as they become great,—that the form of sovereignty to be used is to be one dependent altogether on the will of the people, that it is to be changed when the desire of the people for such change is expressed with sufficient clearness, and that except by the will of the people no sovereignty can exist. The lesson is being learned that the sovereign, let him be of this class or of that, is the servant of the people, and that it is the duty of a people to see that it is duly served. And as sovereignties have all sprung from the will of the people, so are they all tending to and producing the direct government of men by themselves, which is the very essence of democracy. If this could be understood by men—by men who desire that at least their portion of the world should be governed in peace and safety, the word democracy would not be held in that contempt which is now attached to it, nor would the theory be regarded with that fear which is felt for it. The sovereignty in England, as it now exists, can be thoroughly and loyally supported by none but democrats; nor can the occupant of the throne trust to any form of governance or fashion of ruling but that of democracy. Nevertheless, the name has become odious—even to those who are themselves the chosen ministers of democracy, and the resolute protectors of democratic rule. If there were another word sufficient to serve the purpose we would use it; but there is none other that would not be a poor makeshift, and a sign of cowardice, if here adopted. But we will make protest that true democracy may be most zealous in the support of a throne, and that here, in England, it is so, expecting simply in return that the duties attached to the throne shall be performed according to the covenant existing between the throne and the people.—*Saint Paul's, edited by Anthony Trollope.*

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT.—In speaking of the President of the United States we must beg our readers to put away from their minds, or at any rate to understand us as desiring that they should put away from their minds, any idea they may have entertained that this President is not a sovereign. It is easy to change a name, and it is easy to keep a name. We have kept the titles of monarch and sovereign as well as king, though no Englishman dreams that the occupant of our throne governs alone. The Americans have taken for their chief of the State the name of President; but all who understand aught of the Constitution of the States know that the so-called President does much more than preside over the Government of the nation. He is, in fact, the very Government himself, almost as thoroughly as is the Emperor of the French the very Government in France. It is somewhat difficult to speak on this matter now, as there is, at this very moment, coming a change upon the position of the Executive of the United States which will make that to be untrue to-morrow which was true yesterday. But this is true at any rate of to-day, and of the Constitution of the United States as still existing, that, in all matters of the Executive, the President is held to be supreme. He cannot change the laws, nor can he have them changed, as is within the compass of the power of the Emperor of the French. Nor can he override the laws, as may any despotic Emperor. Nor can he be efficacious as to the making of new laws, as are the Ministers of the throne with us. But under the laws, and in obedience to the laws, the President of the States is in truth a monarch. He rules and he is responsible for ruling. If there be fault, it is he that is guilty; if there be disgrace, it is he that has disgraced his country; if success be achieved and glory accrue, the credit, for a time at least, is given personally to him. Such being the nature of the Government in the United States, it is essentially necessary that the President of the Union should be a working man—a man with views of his own on all political subjects with which his country is concerned—one who, so to say, can lead a party and promote the political views of that portion of his countrymen who have been able by the majority of their votes to place him in the position he holds. The President must thus perform not only those duties which in this country are held as appertaining to the crown—as far as the performance of such duties are needed in this country—but must also occupy the position which among us is held by the First Minister of the Crown. And he also resembles a despotic sovereign in this, that he himself must govern his people.—*Saint Paul's, edited by Anthony Trollope.*

A SLIGHT OVERSIGHT.—A year or two ago, there was a most extraordinary scene at a wedding breakfast. It should be said that the officiating clergyman was an intimate friend of all the parties, which may, perhaps, extenuate his want of caution and compliance with the law, although the oversight committed by several persons at the same time was most singular. The incident was sufficiently remarkable, and we freely make it over to the use of Miss BRADDON and that Great Unknown, Mr. BABINGTON WHITE. At the breakfast, one of the bridesmaids asked the clergyman if he happened to have with him the marriage license, as she had a great desire to behold, with her bodily eyes, that sacred and mystic document. All at once the thought flashed across the mind of the unhappy man that he had performed the marriage without a license. He at once explained the unaccountable oversight which he and the bridegroom had committed. A scene of terror and confusion ensued. The parents caught up the young lady from the embrace of the pseudo-groom and carried her off to a place of safety. A license was promptly procured and the parties were married afresh next morning; but the unhappy clergyman was made miserable by the threat of a criminal prosecution on the part of the Dissenting interest in the Parish.—*Imperial Review.*

MARRIED ACTORS.—Actresses in small provincial theatres may have been ballet girls at houses of greater pretension, and their husbands "utility men," or "[illegible]

similar establishments. When married, the happy couple sometimes work together, but often separately. Managers are not fond of engaging husband and wife at the same time, and the bonds of matrimony are to an actor no trifling impediment to success. Ill-paid, and driven to contemptible shifts, the females soon become as hardened as the men. They live by deluding the keepers of lodging-houses, and procuring food and shelter for which they never intend to pay. Having existed on credit for a week or two, they abscond, and the property left behind is seldom of extraordinary value. "Bouncing" is an art in high favor with members of provincial companies, its practice being conducted as follows: Inquiries are repeatedly made with regard to an anticipated remittance. The landlady is questioned, and, if possible, deluded into advancing money.—*Once a Week.*

COURT ETIQUETTE IN FRANCE.—A court lady, the Countess de BASSANVILLE, has published a book telling people who go to court how to walk, talk, and behave themselves. When the Emperor and Empress receive you, you are, when your name is called, to get up from the seat on which you have been sitting in an outer room, go to the door of the saloon in which their Majesties are, and bow most profoundly; then you make a few steps and bow again, equally profoundly: then you go up to their Majesties and bow once more, still more profoundly. Then you stand bolt upright, and wait respectfully until you are spoken to. You must say "Yes or no, Sire," if the Emperor speaks you—"Yes or no, madame," if it be the Empress. You must not say "Yes, your Majesty," or "No, your Majesty," for that is contrary to etiquette. You must always address the Emperor in the third person, thus: "Does his Majesty deign to permit me such a thing?" "Does his Majesty do me the honor to accord me, &c." If you have any one to present, you must not say "I have the honor to present to your Majesty," but "I have the honor to present to the Emperor." Finally, you are to get out of the august presence with the same number of bows as you got into it; and as you go backwards you must take care not to tumble down.

THACKERAYIANA. — Mr. O'SHEA says in a letter to the London *Times*: "In an album in the possession of a friend I have found no less than five inedited designs from the hand of Titmarsh. All are certified to me as genuine by a gentleman I can trust; two of them, at least, carry with them the certificate of their own legitimacy. They are, in Indian ink, "L'Auberge des trois Pins;" in water colors, a coarse but vigorously-conceived "Assassination of David Rizzio;" a *charge* of some Mr. Strachan, in the costume of a St. James-street dandy of the times of Dr. Syntax; and a Review by the Sea-side, which suggests recollections of the third of the Georges. The army (British, I presume) is drawn up in a vaporous distance to the right, two antique figures, powdered as to their hair, with the orthodox *queue* of the period, exchange salutations in the foreground. The collection is completed by a crayon, "Le Cocher Anglais," which is thoroughly Thackerayish in tone, and bears the Thackeray signature. It is the gem. A portly Jehu, one of those rough-voiced, red-faced, large-hearted fellows, who used to tool four spanking grays along the great Dover-road, takes a glass of something (rum hot, I fancy) from the Phyllis of a country inn, the while the guard on the coach outside blows warning to hasten, from the traditional horn. This album belonged originally to M. Roger de Beauvoir, (the showman of "Vanity Fair" and the creator of "Pauvre Diable" were intimates, you know,) and was sold at his death for 600f. I have the testimony of M. Roger de Beauvoir *fils* that the album is inviolate since, and that those designs were the gift of the English author to his French colleague.

MR. CARLYLE'S ADVICE.—Mr. CARLYLE has reprinted from *Macmillan's Magazine*, with additions and corrections, his paper entitled "Shooting Niagara; and After?" In the additions he throws out one or two suggestions to the aristocracy in connection with literature. But briefly, what he says is this: Don't embark in art, poetry, or the like. It is not pleasant singing that we want, but wise and earnest speaking. These ornamental pursuits are well enough for people at their ease; but to persons still wrestling with deadly chaos, and still fighting for dubious existence, they are a mockery rather. Don't have anything to do with fiction either, which is too near akin to lying. Literature generally you will also do well to leave to itself. "In fifty years, I should guess, all really serious souls will have quitted that mad province, left it to the roaring populaces; and for any *noble*-man or useful person it will be a credit rather to declare 'I never tried literature; believe me, I have not written anything;' and we of 'literature' by trade, we shall sink again, I perceive, to the rank of street fiddling, no higher rank, though with endless increase of sixpence flung into the hat." The thing to do, in fine, is to write the History of England. "To write the History of England as a kind of Bible, (or in parts and snatches to sing it if you could,) this were work for the highest Aristos or series of Aristoi in Sacred Literature." They are especially to avoid giving the moral sense of history.

THE ROYAL PLATE AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—It appears that the gold and silver plate at Windsor Castle, for the use of Her Majesty and the Court, weighs nearly thirty tons, and that its value may be roughly estimated at £3,000,000. It is secured in stone chambers with vaulted ceilings, which form part of the original buildings, and are thoroughly proof against burglars. Among the plate is a single dish, not of silver gilt, but of solid gold, made by order of GEORGE IV., and representing all the orders, both domestic and foreign, which that sovereign wore or was entitled to wear; it is estimated at £8,000. Grand and magnificent as the assortment of plate is, our readers will be astonished to hear that very little of it indeed is old or curious, most of the plate used by former sovereigns having been melted down and remodeled by GEORGE IV.; very much of it, consequently, is tawdry and *rococo*, as might naturally be expected from the author of the Pavilion at Brighton. One exception, however, to the above rather sweeping statement must be made—in favor of the plate which belonged to FREDERICK, Prince of Wales; this is exceedingly massive, solid, and in good taste, and by some chance or other it was spared by GEORGE IV.

FISH-LIFE.—Not to speak of the eggs that altogether escape fructification, it is certain that the young fish when hatched are destroyed in myriads. It seems the business of one kind of fish to prey upon another kind. It has been estimated of the salmon that in its natural state only one egg in a thousand ever arrives at the stage of a table fish; and if that proportion holds good as to a comparatively well protected fish like the salmon, what can we say of eggs dropped in the ravening waters of the sea? These may fall in millions, but they fall only to be lost. Hundreds of thousands of them are never fructified; and even those that fulfill the conditions necessary for their ultimate development into fish, perish in countless quantities, while the new-born fish fall a prey to millions of enemies who are ever on the watch for them, and who instinctively know the places where and the seasons when they are to be found. We have an example of this in the case of the young salmon. When the smoults arrive for the first time at the sea, they have, so soon as they reach the salt water, to run the gauntlet through a horde of hungry enemies, who, with a fine instinct, know that for a few weeks of the Spring time they can count on having a daily banquet of young salmon. So far as this valuable fish is concerned, this loss upon the eggs, which in the natural way of breeding is enormous, can be greatly reduced by artificial spawning. At the Stormontfield salmon-nurseries the per centage of unfruitful eggs is comparatively small; and as all the fish that are hatched out are protected for one year, and half of them for a period of two years, the per centage of the young which is destroyed has been largely reduced. But in the sea such protection, either to eggs or young, is hopeless, and the multiplying power of all fishes would require to be even greater than it is, if the fishery power is to be multiplied in the future in the same ratio as it has been in the past.—*Macmillan's Magazine for September.*

A RAT TAMER.—The most popular of the shows of the season at St. Cloud fair has been *l'homme aux rats*, well known to the inhabitants of the Quartier Mont Parnasse. The name of this Rarey of the rat race is ANTOINE LEONARD. His favorite scenes of action are in some cross alleys in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Arrondissement. His sole theatre is a sort of perch which he sticks into the ground, and then he takes his *corps de ballet* out of his pocket. At his word of command the rats run up and down the perch, hang on three legs, then on two, stand on their head, and in fact go through a series of gymnastic exercises that would put BLONDIN himself to the blush. His crack actor is a gray rat he has had in his troupe for eleven years; this old fellow not only obeys LEONARD, but is personally attached to him. It is a curious sight to see LEONARD put him on the ground, and then walk away. The creature runs after him and invariably catches him, however many turns he may make to avoid him. An Englishman offered 50*l*. for him about two years ago, but LEONARD would not separate from his "old and attached friend."

THE SECOND JUDGMENT OF PARIS.—It is said that, at the close of the Exposition, Paris offers a prize of a pair of ear-rings, worth 600,000 francs, (about £24,000,) to be awarded "to the fairest" of the fair. If this be true, we think we may venture to expect materials for the production of a second Iliad. Alas! for Paris! when we call to mind the fate of Troy.—*Echoes from the Clubs.*

A-LA-MODE.—What perils ladies will encounter to be in the fashion! They are generally supposed to show timidity in the presence of wild cattle, but they would rather face a mad bull than not have their dresses gored.—*Punch.*

MEXICO.

Affairs at the National Capital—The Convocatorio and its Effects—The Holy Days—Rumors of War—Brigandage—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Friday, Sept. 27, 1867.

El Constitutional, of this city, published yesterday the following item: "With due reserve, and hoping for information disproving the assertion, we give prominence to the rumors of a *pronunciamiento* in the village of Bucareli, a town in the Querétaro mountains. The authorities are said to have been shot by the insurgents." Whether the above speck of revolution will spread until it includes the whole Republic, or whether JUAREZ will move with sufficient energy and force to crush the uprising remains to be seen. That the report is true there is no doubt, and I thus give it prominence from the fact of it so clearly illustrating the Mexican character, and the impossibility of this people remaining in a state of quietude for any length of time.

THE CONVOCATORIO AND ITS EFFECTS.

There was a rumor last week that the State of Guanajuato had also declared against the Central Government, and that Gen. LEON GUZMAN, the Governor, was the instigator and head of the movement. The ideas of reform promulgated by the *Convocatorio* were not in consonance with his own, and upon his receiving that document, he refused to publish the objectionable parts, and gave to the people only those portions of the decree that suited his notions of constitutional propriety. At the same time he addressed a communication to Minister TEJADA, and also gave copies to the Governors of the various States, of which the following is a translation:

MILITARY AND GOVERNMENTAL HEADQUARTERS,
STATE OF GUANAJUATO, Sept. 3, 1867.

Citizen Minister of Relations and Government, Mexico:

SIR: Since the Supreme Government of the nation took possession of the capital of the Republic, it has observed the great anxiety caused by the issue of the *Convocatorio* calling the people to exercise the sacred right of choosing their various representatives. The inquietude caused by the long delays which the Government believed necessary for arranging everything pertaining to the *Convocatorio* is well known, as well as the interest with which all hastened to read the same as soon as it was laid before the public. Unfortunately that act failed to satisfy the wishes of the people, and came but to cause inexpressible, profound and serious alarms. This unusual act called upon the people to vote for reforms which the Constitution does not allow, and it has been seen how generally, and, in my judgment, with reason, it has been condemned as a flagrant violation of the precepts of the Constitution—precepts whose inviolability have been considered as the throne of salvation of the Mexican people, and as their only hope and safety. It is a palpable truth to all that the unity of action of the Mexican people during the tremendous crisis through which they have just passed, and which unity carried them safely along, proceeded essentially from the unanimity of thought given them by the sacred code of 1857, and it is also palpable that every action not prescribed by that code is a sad step to be taken by the country, and can only conduct us to anarchy and consequent destruction. Business of the public service detained me in Mexico until the *Convocatorio* appeared, when I made haste to lay before the citizen President my views on the danger he would encounter in his extraordinary method of voting for constitutional reforms. The Press of the capital also raised its voice, most explicitly reproving the proceeding, and the Press and people of the States have joined in that protest.

In such a state of affairs and when the manifestations of the President were not sufficient to calm the public mind, I regarded it as the imperative duty of the General Government to examine the matter with all the care it merited and demanded, and, as always, comply with the requirements of public opinion.

It appears useless to me to speak of the fact that this step is of great importance to the peace of the country, to its future and to the inviolability of its fundamental Code, which latter has already cost too much blood and too many sacrifices; and I cannot believe that the *Benemerito* (JUAREZ) will attempt its subversion after having established and saved it, learned to approve the shedding of that blood and submit to those sacrifices.

As for myself and with respect to my duties as a public functionary, I must frankly state that my conscience will not permit me to serve as the instrument of a proceeding undertaking in derogation of the Constitution, and which, if I am not mistaken, opens a door to social disorder and perhaps to irretrievable anarchy.

The *Convocatorio* was published before my arrival in the State, and will be exactly complied with in all its bearings upon the election of the State and general officials; but I must be candid in this official note, and inform you that I cannot admit the articles referring to the extraordinary vote upon constitutional reforms, and therefore declare them null and void. My action in this respect will probably be regarded as one of disobedience toward the Supreme Government; but when I see that the people openly refuse to accord with the views of the General Government, and reject its propositions, it is not for me to waver in my line of duty, nor ignore the requirements of public opinion.

This may be taken as my programme. I have abstained from touching upon other grave points of the *Convocatorio*, not desiring to enter into a detailed discussion, but make a protest that has for its object the sustaining, so far as I am concerned, the individuality of our fundamental law.

Be pleased to communicate this to the Citizen President, to whom, as to yourself, I reiterate my professions of profound respect.

(Signed,) LEON GUZMAN.

The foregoing created the most intense excitement and alarm among the friends of the Administration and those desiring peace; giving rise, also, to many reports of *pronunciamientos* among the Guanajuato troops, over whom GUZMAN had great influence. The general consternation was increased by the Governor of Puebla positively refusing to publish the decree of JUAREZ, and declaring that he would resist it by force of arms. The troops signified their willingness to sustain his action, and a revolution, both in Guanajuato and Puebla, it was feared would break out at any hour. TEJADA wrote a lengthy reply to Gov. GUZMAN, in which he made use of any amount of twaddle, the gist of which was that the Government had placed him in charge of the State of Guanajuato to carry out its orders, and not to comment upon its actions or disobey its commands; and that while it permitted the free expression of opinion, it does not admit the right, by the people, of abrogating its laws.

Both the Governor of Puebla, Gen. MENDEZ, and GUZMAN have been removed—RAFAEL GARCIA succeeding the former, and Gen. ANTILLON the latter, who was banished from the State, having been given twenty-four hours in which to quit the City of Guanajuato and three days the limits of the State.

Gen. GUZMAN is the most prominent candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the Diaz ticket—OGAZON or MONTEZ being the next. Should he be chosen, ANTILLON might have occasion to regret his hasty action.

The protests of the Progresista Societies and Conventions continue making their appearance, the most important of which was sent to the President on the 21st inst., by the Convention de Progresistas now in session in this city; while one from Guanajuato, signed by over a thousand persons, was also recently directed to the Chief Magistrate.

The elections held on Sunday last, so far as heard from, have gone against JUAREZ by a large majority, the vote in the District of Mexico being 3,581 in favor of the provisions of the *Convocatorio*, to 6,681 against it. No reports have yet been received from the interior, but there can be but little doubt that the result will prove similar to that of Mexico.

MEXICAN HOLY DAYS.

The celebration of the independence of Mexico took place on the 15th, 16th and 17th instants, and passed off very quietly and with little enthusiasm on the part of the people, the authorities, troops and school children, with a few Indians and peons, being about the only persons engaged in the affair. On Sunday night, the 15th, the theatres of the city were filled with people gathered there to listen to the patriotic effusions of the more distinguished Mexicans. The President occupied a canopied seat on the stage of the National Theatre, surrounded by his Cabinet officers and military friends. The speakers engaged the attention of their hearers up to a late hour, when, at the conclusion, loud cries of "Death to the traitors," "Death to the foreigners!" "*Viva la Libertad!*" "*Viva nuestra Independencia!*" &c., were heard as the crowds surged toward the Palace, attracted in that direction by the display of fireworks, the booming of cannon and ringing of bells, which was commenced at 11 o'clock, in commemoration of the hour when "*El grito del Independencia*" was first given by the old Priest HIDALGO. The following day the festivities were kept up by more cannon-firing, bell-ringing, a procession to the Alemada, which had been prepared for the occasion, where more speeches were made and more pyrotechnics and bell-ringing during the evening. None but governmental buildings were illuminated. On the 17th, the holiday in memory of the fallen heroes, was celebrated, guns being fired at intervals of fifteen minutes, the troops parading with arms reversed and colors draped, and services were held in all the churches. I have observed with surprise the absence of all enthusiasm and spirit on such occasions, and can only attribute it to the great apathy of the Mexican people, in whom that characteristic has experienced a wonderful development.

MEXICO'S SECOND INDEPENDENCE.

It has been proposed to erect a monument in honor of the "second independence" of Mexico, to be built of marble and placed in the Grand Plaza of the Capital. From present appearances it would seem possible that the work might be made to serve the double purpose of commemorating the late successes, and, standing as a record, to show to future generations that a nation called "Mexico" once existed. Her history is rapidly closing up, and before another decade has elapsed, she will probably have been numbered among the Powers that live only in history.

RUMORS OF WAR.

The *Mexican Standard*, an English organ published in this city in the interests of JUAREZ, in a recent issue gave place to a letter which purports to have been written in New-York, stating that France and Austria had declared war against Mexico, and that armies of those Powers would soon be landed on Mexican soil. *La France Liberale*, a Franco-Mexican paper, also publishes a rumor to the same effect, which, together with the internal difficulties looming up, is causing considerable apprehension in the minds of parties of all shades. There is not much reliance placed by the well-informed upon the reports of foreign war, as the *Standard's* letter was written in the editorial room of that paper, while it is quite probable that the rumor given by the French journal emanated from the same source. Yet they have proven sufficient to stir the Mexican pulse, and, for the moment, attract general attention.

THE CONFISCATION DECREES.

I have previously referred to the vacillating course of the Government with respect to its decrees of confiscations, one day declaring them abrogated, and another announcing them to be in full force. In the case of SOMERA, whose property seized is valued at nearly $200,000, the President has commuted the sentence of confiscation and ordered the payment of a fine of $50,000. The property of ALMONTE, RAMIREZ and others, will be sold on the 8th of October prox. The property of Señor ZUBIRIA, of Durango, valued at $2,000,000, has also been confiscated. The Government has recently issued a decree annulling the bonds given by it, and signed by JUAREZ, which the holders presented to MAXIMILIAN, under an order to that effect. Thus another heavy amount has been swept from the debit side of the national ledger and scores of persons deliberately cheated out of their money. But this is a land of "Liberty, Independence and Reform," and this action falls under the head of "Liberty!"

BRIGANDAGE.

The papers, both of the city and interior, continue to give accounts of the performances of the brigands. On the 10th inst., about 10:30 A. M., eighty men attacked the two diligences which were coming from Toluca to the Capital at a place called el Portezuelo. They caught and disarmed the escort, consisting of ten horsemen. They stripped the passengers of all they had—hats, clothes, money and jewelry; they offered no personal injury to any one, but the passengers were made to get out of the coaches and to lie with their faces upon the ground while the diligences were sacked. The two diligences that left this city for Toluca met a similar fate some eight miles distant from Ultimo Puente.

The passengers going in the diligence to Puebla from Apizaco on the 12th inst. were robbed of everything they had, in the Barranca del Gato. The robbers were five in number, well mounted and well armed. I learn that the passengers were fourteen officers, all of whom were armed, but were compelled to deliver up their pistols and swords to three men, the other *two* being at a distance, scorning to "double-team" on the unfortunates in the diligencia. Now and then a brigand is caught and executed, but punishment is so rarely visited upon them that they daily grow bolder, and approach the very gates of the cities to carry on their profession, picking up stray parties who go without the walls for the purpose of a short ride in the country. They no longer confine themselves to robbing the diligences, but seize large pack trains, and, taking the men accompanying it to the mountains, disguise a number of their band, who proceed with the booty to some town, where the same is exchanged for cash, when they return, and the unfortunate *arrieros* are allowed to go on their way. The rainy season is about over, and it is hoped that the Government will send the troops out to protect the roads, that business men, upon revival of trade, may have some security.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

At present commercial matters are in a worse condition than when I last wrote. Factories have almost entirely ceased work, or are not doing within eighty per cent. as much as they did a year ago. Large numbers are still preparing to leave, among whom there are many foreigners who have long been residents of the country. The failure of the house of NEWHALL & Co., of Zacatecas, referred to in a former letter, has proved to have been a most serious matter, the liabilities being over $690,000, while the assets of the concern do not in reality exceed $50,000. The failure was a genuine one, and brought about by the late political disturbances. There will soon be more names added to the list of broken firms, and many foreign houses included among the losers.

DEATH OF A FINANCIER.

EUSTACE BARRON, Esq., the wealthiest foreigner resident in Mexico, died on the 10th inst. He was principal of the house of BARRON, FORBES & Co., through whom the late Emperor negotiated the English loan. Mr. BARRON was one of the parties in the suit for the possession of the great quicksilver mines of California, at New-Almaden, and was also largely interested in the Vera Cruz and Mexico Railroad. He was a leader in all matters of internal improvement, and used his capital and influence for the welfare of Mexico, looking to her interests quite as much as to his own. The report went out that he died without leaving a will, and the Government hastened to avail itself of the provisions of an old law, under which the property of all intestates became that of the nation. An officer presented himself at the late residence of Mr. BARRON, within a few hours after his death, informing the occupants of the purport of his mission. The answer given was the exhibition of deeds to the entire estates, executed last Spring, and also proofs that the money had been sent abroad.

COURT-MARTIALS.

The *Iberia*, of the 24th says: "Yesterday a court-martial sat for the trial of D. JOSE MARIA BERNAL and his son, accused of having, on the 15th July, circulated 'subversive expressions' against the President." The aboved-named prisoners have been incarcerated in the "Martinique" since the day the President entered the city, having been arrested upon the ridiculous and trivial charge of having thrown a paper from their window which contained "sentiments against Mr. JUAREZ." The young man had only a few days previous arrived at his home in this city, after some years' absence at school in the United States, and felt no interest whatever in the politics of his country. But Mexico goes in for "liberty, independence and reform!"

THE QUERETARO PRISONERS.

Father AUGUSTINE FISCHER, MAXIMILIAN'S private Secretary, has been given four hours' liberty every day upon his parole of honor and heavy bonds. He was first condemned to fourteen years' imprisonment, which was afterward reduced to four, through the influence of an American gentleman. Father FISCHER will soon give to the world the secret history of the Mexican Empire, he having, as before stated, the coveted private papers of the late Archduke, the publication of which will place NAPOLEON and BAZAINE in the light of murderers. It is rumored that Father FISCHER has been appointed Bishop of Vienna.

Senator Wilson on the October Elections.

Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, delivered a long political address to the Republicans of Marlboro', in that State, on Monday evening, in the course of which he alluded as follows to the result of the late elections:

"I now make the prediction, and I am willing that it shall go upon the record, that these magnificent triumphs that so elate Northern Democrats and so encourage Southern traitors will bring these lagging Republicans to the front, that the Republican Party will not qualify or retreat from its position, that it will select Gen. GRANT for its great leader, give him the votes of not less than thirty States, and a Congress to support his administration with a two-third majority in the House. In the present Congress the Republican Party has four to one in the Senate and nearly one hundred majority in the House. I assure my Republican friends here to-night that our majorities in both Houses will be increased. The ever-loyal white men of the rebel States, repentant rebels more or less compromised by the rebellion, and the six hundred thousand enfranchised black men, will reconstruct the rebellious States in spite of ANDREW JOHNSON and his supporters, and send a majority of Republican Senators and Representatives to represent those States in Congress."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Press of Madrid has for some time past been publishing articles against bull-fighting, and in their attacks on that sport have given some curious statistics. The number of bull-fights have of late considerably increased, and it is calculated that in a single year, in 1861, as many as 1,990 of those animals were thus sacrified. The value of each being estimated at 2,500 reals, (five sous each,) the loss may be set down at 4,975,000 reals. In the same year 3,000 horses, worth 600,000 reals, are supposed to have perished. The losses in 1866 were still greater, representing a total value of about 7,800,000 reals. The money paid for admission to the 475 bull-fights which took place last year amounted to about 13,000,000 reals—so that the total cost of that amusement to the country for the year was not less than 1,000,000 piastres, or 5,000,000 francs.

A letter from Lucerne says: "The summit of Mount Pilate is covered with snow. The price of mules at the foot of the Rigi has fallen fifty per cent. below the ordinary quotations. The hotel keepers are growing extra civil as their last guests depart, not soon to return. The illuminators and pyrotechnists at the Giesbach have ceased from their disreputable work, and for a time the picturesque falls will be allowed, by night as by day, to preserve their native beauty, without once being degraded to the level of a painted waterfall in a pantomime, or of a colored fountain at Cremorne. Switzerland is beginning to look natural, but it is also getting very cold."

The foreign politicians resident at Geneva continue to discuss in print the many startling propositions brought forward at the Peace Congress. Prince DOLGOROUKOFF has published a reply to M. BAKOUNIN's recommendation that the Russian Empire should be dissolved, and then allowed to reconstitute itself freely into a federation of self-governing communes. Another Prince, who withholds his family name, concludes a sharp attack on the policy of the French Empire with the expression of a hope that Europe will not allow itself to be bullied or cajoled "by a man whose ancestors kept goats on the mountains of Corsica."

The band of the French Gendarmes of the Imperial Guard has been giving concerts at Aix-la-Chapelle, Dusseldorf, Elberfield and Cologne, in return for the visit of the Prussian military band which visited Paris and Lyons two years back, and again at the festival in the Palace of Industry. At Cologne they were received with great enthusiasm, a fact on which the *Moniteur* dwells with an emphasis not without significance.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Bosra, a Dutchman, who has been fifteen years at Bombay, but who is now at Amsterdam, is endeavoring to convert British India to the Romish faith. He has issued an appeal to Dutch Roman Catholics asking for money to enable him to send out ten missionaries to aid him in his proselytizing enterprise.

The English Ritualist paper, the *Church News*, says in its "Notices to Correspondents:" "CRANMER was not only an apostate, traitor, perjurer, robber and persecutor—so far he merely shared with RIDLEY, LATIMER, JEWELL, BALE, &c.—but he was a coward and time-server also, and therefore ranks even lower than they."

It is said that Mr. ANTHONY TROLLOPE intends to resign his duties in the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, and that he contemplates offering himself as a candidate for a seat in Parliament to one of the new constituencies to be formed under the Reform Bill. Mr. TROLLOPE's politics are decidedly Liberal.

The death of the Baroness TASCHER DE LA PAGERIE is announced. This lady occupied a place in the first rank of distinguished women of Parisian society.

La Liberté announces the approaching *début* at the Odéon Theatre of Mlle. ELISE MONTES, a daughter of the celebrated LOLA.

Mons. GUIZOT has reached his 84th year.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

A Murder Said to Have Been Committed in 1856—The Supposed Victim Alive.

A reporter in the Supreme Court Circuits of this State, in a letter from Plattsburgh to the Albany *Journal*, gives an account of a murder trial eleven years since the virtual conviction of the accused, his escape from punishment, and finally the recent return of the supposed victim to the neighborhood of the tragedy, where he first learns the story of his "violent death." From the letter we quote the following particulars:

Six miles southerly from the village of Plattsburgh there long have dwelt several families by the name of WEATHERWAX. They constitute a neighborhood or clan, all related to one another. Among them were Capt. JOHN G. WEATHERWAX, a boatman on Lake Champlain, and ANDREW, his cousin, who aided him in the navigation of his vessel. In the latter part of June, 1856, Capt. WEATHERWAX sailed from Plattsburgh. At Pike River, a stream or estuary that empties into or connects with Lake Champlain, just beyond the Canada line, and upon the east side of the lake, the Captain was to obtain a lading of wood with which to freight his boat, and return to Plattsburgh. And here occurred the tragedy which constitutes the body of the crime in this remarkable case. There was a third man upon the boat, an employe, who became the important witness in the case. During the day, while they were loading the boat, this witness, as he afterward testified, observed the Captain and his cousin in violent quarrel. At evening, while the Captain and his cousin were near the bow of the boat, the witness stood alone at the stern, and although nothing could be seen, the noise of a wordy conflict and threats of violence continued to be heard by him. Finally the quarrel seemed to have been brought to a sudden termination. There came through the darkness to the ear of the listener the sound of a dull heavy thud, as of a powerful blow with some heavy weapon crushing through a skull, and then all was still. Soon after this the Captain came aft, but without his cousin. Next morning there was the hat of ANDREW WEATHERWAX, and near it blood, upon the forward deck of the vessel. The Captain was moody and taciturn, and did not speak of his cousin.

Such was the statement of this witness. The Captain of another boat subsequently testified that he, too, heard the altercation and the fatal blow. The Captain returned unmolested with his vessel to Plattsburgh, and when asked in regard to his cousin, he gave what were deemed evasive answers. Six or eight days later, on the very spot where the boat of Capt. WEATHERWAX had been moored, the dead body of a man, recently killed, was taken from the water. The man had evidently come to his death by violence, for his skull was crushed as if by a blow from a weapon in the hand of a vigorous assailant. The body was identified, the third man recognizing it as being, beyond a doubt, the body of ANDREW, the cousin of Capt. WEATHERWAX. Capt. WEATHERWAX was accordingly arrested on the 8th of July. The preliminary examination occupied nine days, and the evidence produced seemed of the most conclusive character. But his counsel bethought themselves of the resources of international law and treaties, and succeeded in establishing themselves in the position, that inasmuch as this affair had taken place in Canada, neither the authorities of Plattsburgh nor of Clinton County, nor yet of the State of New-York had anything whatever to do with the matter. The criminal (as he was esteemed) was released from custody, and was advised to flee from the country. But the Captain, in the face of his accusers and of all the world, steadily and persistently declared his entire innocence, and refused to budge a single inch from his accustomed round of business.

The matter gained a wide notoriety, and finally the Canadian authorities made a requisition upon the United States Government for his surrender to them. He was again arrested, and was taken to Montreal and confined in jail. There he remained for one year. He is said to have been once tried by a jury who failed to agree, and it is also said that he was tried by a jury and acquitted, on the charge of the Judge, that the evidence was not sufficient to convict. How it was done is not clear. Capt. WEATHERWAX returned to Plattsburgh, but no one believed him innocent, and he was shunned even by his own relations. For the eleven years that have passed since the accusation, he has stood alone in the belief and knowledge of his innocence.

Early in the present month of October, ANDREW WEATHERWAX appeared among his friends and relatives in the southern part of the town of Plattsburgh. When intelligence of his return was brought to those who participated in the scenes of 1856, they refused to believe it, and so some ten days since the man came to the village. The account which he gives of himself is, that on the night of the "tragedy" he wandered off from the boat, partially intoxicated, and going into a rum-shop soon became engaged in a quarrel, for which he was arrested and fined. Not having the money to pay the fine, he was about to be placed in close confinement, when a man stepped forward and offered to take him as a seaman, giving an advance of wages to pay the fine. ANDREW accepted, and was speedily shipped on an English vessel. He went as a common sailor to China, to Australia and to various parts of the world in different vessels. He returns now and learns for the first time of his supposed death by violence.

There is still a mystery connected with this case. No rational account can be given of the body that was found and identified as that of ANDREW WEATHERWAX. No other man was missing, no other stranger or settler, far or near, was known here or at Pike River, to have suddenly disappeared.

The Vote on the Amendment in Ohio.

Returns of the majorities for and against the impartial suffrage amendment to the Constitution, in the seventy-two counties of Ohio, show a majority against the amendment of [illegible]. These counties gave Gen. HAYES, the Republican candidate for Governor, a majority of 4,575. The remaining sixteen counties gave THURMAN, the Democratic candidate, 1,713 majority, and will probably give from ten to twelve thousand against the amendment, swelling the majority against it to about forty-five thousand. HAYES' majority in the entire State is about three thousand.

Heavy Robbery in St. Louis—$10,000 Worth of Jewelry Stolen.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Oct. 22.

On Saturday night the wholesale jewelry-store of MEYER & LOPEZ, No. 14 Main-street, between Market and Chestnut, was robbed of goods of the value of over $10,000, the principal portion consisting of watches. Messrs. MEYER & LOPEZ are located in the second story of the building. In their front office are situated the safes, which contain at night all the valuables of the establishment. On Saturday night, after closing up the store, the keys to the larger safe were placed in the smaller one. The small safe was opened, the keys to the large one taken out, and both safes were then rifled. Mr. MEYER had made his preparations for a trip to Texas, where he has business interests, and had packed his portmanteau with indispensable traveling articles and gone home ready for departure early on Monday morning.

The store was entered through a skylight in the fourth story. The thieves had got to the roof of the building on the Chesnut-street corner, and readily walked to the building entered. After breaking through one corner of the skylight, a rope was attached to a small beam immediately below the skylight, and the thief was let down to the topmost story of the building. From that stairways communicate with the jewelry-store.

The proprietors have not yet ascertained the full amount of goods stolen, although the articles of main value are known to them. All of the watches in the establishment, with the exception of four, were taken. These include between seven and nine dozen silver watches, of all patterns and improved manufacture, packed in boxes containing six each; about three dozen gentlemen's gold watches, some of them very fine; over twenty-one ladies' watches, most of them hunting case; a number of diamond rings, a large lot of gold and silver chains, and some valable sets of jewelry. The thieves showed a great lack of judgment in the articles abstracted. A drawer containing a lot of silver chains was entirely cleaned, but immediately below it was a drawer filled with heavy gold chains, which were comparatively untouched. The drawer holding the diamond rings was only partially disturbed. Some very valuable diamonds were left. This was also the case with the drawer containing a collection of handsome cluster garnet sets, which were left for an inferior article of plated jewelry. The thieves evidently labored under great excitement during their depredations. A silver watch was found upon the floor, where it had, doubtless, dropped in carrying. A lady's chatelain gold chain was picked up this morning by Mr. MEYER near the stairway.

Annual Meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College—Reports of the President and the Treasurer.

The annual meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College was held on Wednesday afternoon. The reports of the President, Treasurer and Librarian, and of the Visiting Committees, were presented. The Board confirmed the vote of the Corporation to establish a dental school in the college. Votes of the corporation to dispense with the May recess and fix an earlier day for Commencement were presented and referred to a Committee. Hon. JOHN H. CLIFFORD was reëlected President of the Board. The report of the President, Rev. THOMAS HILL, congratulated the Board of Overseers upon the prosperity of the University and the sense of her needs which is happily increasing among her alumni and friends. The number of pupils has increased in nearly every department. The Corporation and Faculty have endeavored to conform in some respects to the public demand for a more free election of studies, and by the new arrangement a student may drop either the ancient languages or the mathematics at the end of the Freshman year, as he is allowed in his Sophomore year to choose any two of the first studies, Greek, Latin, Mathematics and applied Mathematics. A larger election is also given in the Senior year, and in order to make room for it part of the philosophical studies have been put back into the Sophomore year. The Museum of Comparative Zoölogy has been made rich by the return of Prof. AGASSIZ from Brazil, bringing with him an untold wealth in the vast collections which, through the liberality of a member of the Board of Overseers and through the imperial courtesy of the Emperor of Brazil, he and his assistants had gathered, principally in the valley of the Amazon. This collection has been repacked in fresh alcohol, but it is still in a state comparatively useless, crowded in barrels and kegs in the cellar, for want of room to bring them into sight. The museum is an institution of national importance, and it is greatly to be desired that it may soon be sufficiently endowed to enable it to demonstrate its importance by visible and conspicuous proofs—the enlargement of the building and display of the Brazilian collection. GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., of London, has indirectly made a valuable donation to the Museum of Comparative Zoology, by the establishment of a Museum and Institute of Archæology and Ethnology, in connection with the University. This princely gift of $150,000 for these purposes relieves the Museum of Comparative Zoology from the responsibility of collecting illustrations of the natural history of man, in connection with that of the animals. The gift of one hundred thousand dollars by a gentleman of Boston has enabled the Trustees—gentlemen in the communion of the Episcopalian Church—to found a new Divinity School which will have connection with the University. The subscription for the Botanic Garden, amounting to $17,300, has been paid in, and the fund for the support of this valuable branch of the University is thus restored to more than its original amount. The Divinity College has received during the year the gift of $1,000 from Mrs. CAROLINE MERRIAM, of Boston. Other liberal bequests have been received during the year from various quarters.

The Treasurer reported that there had been credited to the several funds and accounts in the different departments, during the past year, the sum of $93,716 54. The general expenses and salaries have been $91,552 65. These together make the whole expenditures, and amount to $185,269 19. The income from all sources has been $182,450 96, and the expenses of the College have exceeded its available means $2,818 23, which has been charged to the stock account. The income of the College during the year has exceeded that of the last by $26 29. The expenses of the year have exceeded those of the preceding by $16,313 14. The College has not the means to meet its expenses not specially provided for by endowments from its portion of its general investments, and its receipts from students; and it is absolutely necessary, either that the expenses should be reduced or means for their support be provided. All the large earnings of this year, and some of preceding years, were necessarily used to meet the expenses of the College; in years which must come, of reduced income, the deficiency will surpass that of the present. During the two years last past there has been invested in real estate a sum of $55,846 28. This reduces for the present the income of the College from their investments, as this cannot be considered any longer a part of them.

The Tragedy at Canton, Ohio—Death of Mrs. Hoffman and Suicide of Her Husband.

From the Pittsburgh, (Pa.,) Chronicle, Oct. 22.

The terrible affair perpetrated at Canton, Ohio, on Sunday, the 13th inst., has terminated in a double tragedy. The particulars of the case are generally known. A man named HOFFMAN had led such a life as to make association with him almost unendurable by his wife, CAROLINE. At last he was sent to the Ohio Penitentiary, and during his imprisonment his wife obtained a divorce, and became again CAROLINE YOST. On his release, he learned of his wife's action, and became desperate. He went to the house on the Sunday mentioned, and learning that she had gone to church, followed her thither. He went into the gallery where she sat, and demanded an interview. This was refused, and he demanded to know whether she would live with him again. She answered in the negative, when he asked her for a kiss which she consented to give. As she approached him for that purpose, he drew a large knife and stabbed her repeatedly, inflicting horrible wounds. He then, before he could be secured, left the church, still brandishing the bloody knife. At length he was secured and lodged in jail. He expressed only the desire that he had killed her outright. The injured woman lived in great agony until Saturday, when she expired. Her funeral took place yesterday afternoon and was very largely attended. The murderer heard of his victim's death, and avowed his determination not to survive to be tried for murder. He tried on Sunday to kill himself by bumping his head against a wall, and his feet were chained as a precautionary measure, but he managed, during Sunday night, to burn a hole in a board partition with the stove poker, and tearing the sheets of his cot into strips, twisted them into a rope, which he passed through the hole around the side of the partition and around his neck. When found yesterday morning he was quite dead. His body was left hanging until the afternoon, and all day there was a constant stream of people passing in and out of the cell to see him. In the afternoon the body was taken down and buried.

The La Plant Murder in Detroit—Garbutt Convicted of Murder in the First Degree

We published in September last the particulars of the murder of AMABLE LA PLANT, in Detroit, Mich., by ROBERT GARBUTT, while the former was accompanying home a young lady to whom GARBUTT had been engaged. The murder was committed in the street in the daytime, and it was said that jealousy was the only cause. GARBUTT was tried in Detroit last week, and the jury, on the evening of the 19th inst. returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. Quite a number of witnesses were examined who testified to the previous good reputation of the prisoner, and several of the number testified that [illegible] Miss BOUCHER's engagement [illegible] the deceased he became morose and dull. Previous to the close of the trial GARBUTT made a statement, of which the following is the most essential portion:

I made the acquaintance of Emma Boucher at a dance on the night of July 4; she said that I might call upon her; kept constant company with her from that time until a short time previous to the shooting; I ordinarily visited her on Sunday and Thursday nights, remaining until ten or eleven o'clock; we were engaged to be married on the 1st of May next; Emma said I could write to her, and told me where I might put the letters, and that she would get them; I never had any conversation with her concerning La Plant; I put a letter in the fence according to agreement, and found one awaiting me from her; she never told me that she would marry La Plant, but declared, "I will love no other but you;" on Wednesday morning previous to the shooting I heard that she had expressed a determination to marry La Plant; I could not believe it; I was in her company only the night before, when she vowed to be true to me; I came to the city, met Langell, and asked him if there was any truth in the rumor that Emma was to be married; he said there was a good deal of truth in it, as her father had said that they were to be married on the following Monday; I also talked with her brother, who confirmed the rumor; in the afternoon I think I went to a gun shop, but cannot tell where; I do not remember what I did or what was purchased; have no recollection of falling from my horse in front of Fisher & Long's; do not know where I went from there; I remember nothing from the time I left the gun-shop until I found myself in the Station-house; cannot remember any conversation with Mr. Goodman; do not remember shooting La Plant; did not hear the report of the pistol.

An Intelligent Juror in Canada.

The Hamilton (C. W.) *Times* says that at the Stratford Assizes a few days since, an important case was on trial, which occupied the attention of the Court with the hearing of the prosecution until evening. The jury was then dismissed, with the usual cautions, until the following morning, when the defence was to have been proceeded with; but on the jury being recalled, one of the number was found to be absent. Diligent inquiry was made for the delinquent, and it was finally ascertained at the hotel where he had sojourned that he had taken his departure in the morning for home, to be present at an agricultural fair, leaving word that his mind was already satisfied concerning the case in question, and that he should return in the evening after the evidence for the defence had been received, in time to join the remainder of the jury in rendering a verdict. The delinquent on the next day made his appearance in Court, when his Lordship, Judge DRAPER, pronouncing the conduct of the juryman the most flagrant contempt of Court that had ever come under his observation, imposed upon him a fine of $100.

Ravages of the Yellow Fever at Galveston.

The Galveston (Texas) *Civilian*, which has been at some pains to collate the yellow fever statistics, says that the whole number of deaths, from the commencement of the epidemic to the 1st of October, was 1,245, of which 145 were from other diseases, leaving 1,100 from yellow fever. The *Civilian* estimates that there has been 15,000 cases of fever, as nearly all the population of 22,500 were unacclimated, thus giving only 1 death to every 14 cases of the fever. The Galveston *News*, however, says: "We think this is too large an estimate of the cases of sickness. We believe 12,000 near the truth, making allowance for the number of persons who left the city to escape the sickness, and this would give one death to about eleven cases of the fever. If we take the report of physicians, in their private practice, and of hospital physicians, we think they will not put the number of cases that have proved fatal at less than 10 per cent. of the whole as the general average mortality."

GENERAL ITEMS.

A Coroner's jury in Dayton, O., returned a verdict that the recent death of a young girl in that city was occasioned by the explosion and burning of a new liquid, called Chemical or New Oil; and they further found that the dealer recommended the same as non-explosive and free from danger. They accordingly "earnestly recommended to the Coroner to take the necessary steps for the procuring the arrest of the parties who are manufacturing, and selling the right to manufacture the so-called Chemical or New Oil, or any compound of Gasoline for burning purposes, they being satisfied that unless they are prevented by the proper authorities from vending this dangerous and highly inflammable fluid, that other deaths will be occasioned by its use."

On Friday last, as the down freight train on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad was nearing Smith's Basin, an aged man named RUSSELL REYNOLDS, living in Hartford, made an attempt to cross the track in front of the train, when he was struck by the pilot of the engine, which rolled him up on to the frame. In this way he was carried about half a mile before the cars were stopped. When taken down from his elevated and uncomfortable position no bones were found to be broken, though it is feared he has suffered serious internal injury. The train at the time was running at the rate of about twenty miles an hour.

A movement is in progress for the banking institutions of Maine to make up about $60,000 of the loss of $80,000 that the Bowdoinham Bank sustained, by voluntary contributions. This movement has been occasioned in consequence of the proposition made by the robbers to restore one-half of their plunder on the condition that they be released from prison and all further legal proceedings against them stayed.

The new Unitarian school at Boston for preparing young men for the ministry has commenced, with thirteen students in its regular course, and the following corps of instructors: Revs. E. S. Gannett, Rufus Ellis, S. H. Winkley, J. H. Morrison, Charles F. Barnard, Edward E. Hale, Caleb D. Bradlee, Geo. H. Hepworth, S. R. Calthrop and John Williams. The members of the senior class are expected to be ready to preach in eight months.

At Mason Village, N. H., a few days since, while some children were at play, an immense golden eagle swooped down and attacked one of them. A woman ran from the house with a broom, when the eagle let go the child and attacked her with ferocity. At this moment a man gunning in the vicinity came to the rescue and shot the eagle, breaking a wing and capturing him.

JOHN CASSIDY, of Hartford, Conn., has accepted a challenge from JAMES SULLIVAN, of Providence, R. I., to climb 100 poles for $100 a side against time. The poles are to be erected, 40 to the mile, and each man is to climb far enough to touch the top of each, descend, run to the next, and so on till the operation is finished. One must do the whole before the other begins, and the one who performs the task in the shortest time wins.

Gen. HARNEY, who is sixty-seven years of age, is six feet three inches in height, and is as straight as an arrow, and in his younger days used to excel every Indian on the Plains with whom he came in contact in running, jumping and wrestling. He is known among the Indians as the fast "runner."

There are sixteen counties in Maine, and it is contemplated to create an additional one, to be composed of towns taken from Piscataquis, Penobscot, Waldo, Kennebec and Somerset Counties. The political complexion of the proposed county is Republican by a large majority.

It is currently reported in New-Orleans that F. LEON, for fifteen years a civil engineer in the United States Army, and an old citizen of Louisiana, will be appointed a member of the Board of Levee Commissioners, in order that the Board may have a quorum.

The Somerset and Worcester Savings Bank at Salisbury, Md., has closed its doors. The *Advertiser* of that place says its bills have not been current in that vicinity for some time, the bank being regarded with distrust by the citizens.

A water-cure establishment in Richmond, Ind., was burned on the night of the 20th inst. It contained over forty invalid inmates, mostly women and children, who, with difficulty, were rescued from the burning buildings.

The savings banks in Vermont have deposits amounting to $1,898,107, an increase of $217,646 over last year.

The jewelry store of HENRY WEST, at Ballston, was entered by burglars on Monday evening 21st inst. and $2,000 worth of goods carried off.

Typhoid fever of a malignant type is prevalent in Hartford, Conn.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

The Charleston *Courier* learns that one of the principal objects of the conference between Gen. CANBY and Govs. ORR and WORTH, was the adoption of some financial measures providing means for carrying on the State Government of North and South Carolina. With the close of this month expires the fiscal year of the latter, as fixed by the law of the State. The details of the measures agreed upon are not yet complete, but will be shortly announced.

We learn from the Canton (Miss.) *Mail* that Judge HARRIS and Judge ELLET will both follow Judge HANDY and resign their places on the Supreme Bench of that State. The two former intend removing to Memphis, where they will pursue the practice of their profession. Judge HANDY will remove to Baltimore with his family, and will leave in about three weeks.

Two citizens of Aberdeen, Miss., Judge CHALSON and Capt. KEYS, intend to test their right to vote under the President's pardon in the United States Court.

Gen. CANBY has issued an order suspending Judge ALDRICH, of South Carolina, from the exercise of his official functions.

Lancaster, S.C., has been without a Town Council for some months, and Gen. CANBY has just filled the offices by appointment.

The Vicksburgh *Telegraph* mentions a rumor that Gov. HUMPHREYS, of Mississippi, will be removed at an early day.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 27, 1867.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The news from Italy is startling. Telegrams received in Paris and in London announce that Gen. Garibaldi, having gathered a large force around him, is marching upon Rome. Garibaldi's command is divided in two columns, and that headed by the agitator has reached Monte Rotondo, only a few miles from and within sight of the Eternal City. The Papal troops were, at last accounts, retiring slowly before the insurgents, who have again recaptured Bagnorea, the town they had already held. Civita Vecchia is in a state of siege. The semi-official British Press opines that Italian affairs are in a worse condition than when Napoleon planned the French expedition in the interest of the Pope.

The Paris *Moniteur* of yesterday affirms that the fleet at Toulon has received positive orders to sail for Civita Vecchia.

The Fenian trials are in progress at Manchester. The trial of Grove was completed yesterday, and the jury found a verdict of not guilty. Mugridge, who confessed that he shot O'Donnell, was discharged after a short examination, there being no doubt in the mind of the Court that the man was hopelessly insane. The trials of the Fenians now imprisoned in Dublin will begin Monday. Gen. Fariola has declined the services of counsel, and will defend himself. It is reported that a man from Dungarvon has already turned State's evidence.

Friday, the fifth day of the Newmarket races, Houghton meeting, there were three spirited races. The weather was fine and the attendance good. The £500 sweepstakes were won by *Typhoens*. The £25 sweepstakes by *Plough Boy*, and the Montmore stakes by *Dalesman*.

The Diet of Baden has, by a large majority, sanctioned the North Zollverein and adopted the proposed alliance with Prussia.

It is thought that the Royal Bank of Liverpool cannot resume business, as its affairs are in a hopeless condition.

The London *Times*, in an editorial article yesterday, comments favorably upon the national honor exhibited by the Government and people of the United States in resolving to pay the national debt and interest in gold.

GENERAL.

Walcott J. Humphrey, State Senator from the Thirtieth District, was yesterday arrested at Warsaw charged with having received a bribe during the last session of the Legislature. It is alleged that he accepted $500 to influence his action on a bill pending before the Railroad Committee relative to certain railroad grants in the City of New-York. On being arraigned before a magistrate the accused gave bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A correspondent at Fort Dodge, Kansas, gives the details of the killing by Indians of John H. Felch and James Young. These men were working at a wood camp, and having killed a buffalo near by started with a team to secure the meat. When but a short distance from camp twenty Indians swept down upon them, and after a short fight killed and scalped both. The Indians also stole fifty mules and drove them across the Arkansas River.

The Police Commissioners of Baltimore recently issued an order prohibiting all armed persons except the militia, walking the streets, and directing policemen to arrest all who infringed the order. Upon the representations of the Post Commander, they have issued a supplemental order directing that officers, soldiers and sailors of the United States be not disturbed when passing through the city with arms.

The Worcester *Spy* says the Fitchburg "tragedy" turns out to be a hoax. Powers, who was said to have been killed and buried in a sand bank, ran away from there last July, and there is no particular desire on the part of the citizens to have him come back. Nobody is suspected of murdering him. Some years since a man buried two dead dogs, and the finding of their bones gave some silly fellow the idea of creating a sensation.

The Treasury Department has received information to the effect that Daniel Messmore, Clark H. Sanborn, Frederick J. Tinkham and C. H. Mills, of the Kentucky Bourbon Company in New-York, as well as members and officers of the company in Louisville, are indicted before the Grand Jury at Louisville.

Returns from Virginia show that the Convention was carried by a majority of 25,842, and that fifty-two white and eighteen colored Republican delegates were chosen, and thirty Conservatives.

President Johnson yesterday issued a proclamation appointing the 28th of November as a day of fasting and prayer.

LOCAL.

The attendance at Jerome Park yesterday was unusually large and brilliant, the day being beautiful and the racing excellent. *Tycoon* won the hurdle-race, beating *Roscoe*, (second,) *Zara* and *Rocks*. The riders of the two latter horses fell—the jockey of *Zara* at the second hurdle, where he was severely stunned, but afterward appeared on the track otherwise uninjured. The rider of *Rocks* escaped without injury. Time, 4:36½. The mile and three-quarters race for gentlemen riders was won by *Capt. Moore*, beating *Red Dick* by a short head. *Gen. McMahon*, *Climax*, *Tar River* and *Free Lance* also ran. Time, 3:17½. The Champagne Stakes for two-year olds, one mile dash, was won by Col. McDaniel's *Sarah B. Venting*; Bacon's *Sea Breeze* filly second, Morris' *Boston* third, *Northumberland* and three others—time, 1:49. The Consolation Purse, two miles, was won by *Onward*, beating *Morrissey* by a head only; *Local* third, *Stonewall Jackson*, *Redwing* and *Julius*—time, 3:38½. The two-mile heat race for three-year olds had five starters: *Fanny Cheatham*, *Conolly*, *Flora McIvor*, *Clement* and *De Courcy*. *Fanny* won the first heat in 3:43, and the second in 3:38¼. *Conolly* was second in both heats.

In the matter of the Washington Marine Insurance Company, of the City of New-York, application was made yesterday in behalf of the Attorney-General for the appointment of a Receiver. Judge Barnard appointed Mr. Cornelius K. Garrison as such Receiver, and directed that he should give a bond with sufficient surety in the sum of $50,000. According to one of the statements made, the liabilities of the Company are $858,084 16, and the assets $97,660 86.

The American Institute Fair closed last night at 10 o'clock. The announcement of awards was made by the judges at 4 in the afternoon. Hon. Horace Greeley delivered the closing address. Ten thousand persons visited the Exposition yesterday, and fully half that number were present at the closing hour.

There were forty-four cases on the calendar yesterday at Court of Special Sessions. 21 charges of petty larceny, 20 of assault and battery, 2 of cruelty to animals, and 1 of misdemeanor. John Gruner, a machinist, was sent to the Penitentiary for three months and fined $50 for waylaying an inmate of the Working Women's Home.

The investigation into the *Dean Richmond* disaster was continued before the official Inspectors yesterday. Witnesses were examined relating to the signals given on the vessels and the discipline observed among the officers and men.

An important opinion was rendered yesterday by Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court, in the case of Chas. W. Goddard, Captain of the Post, *vs.* Edward Cunard.

The number of deaths in this City during the week ending Oct. 26, was 364, being 99 less than for the previous week.

Steamboat Collisions—Consolatory Reflections for the Afflicted.

If nothing comes—as we may be perfectly sure nothing *will* come—of the inquest in the case of the late collision between the *Vanderbilt* and the *Dean Richmond*, by which several lives were lost and several hundred thousand dollars' worth of property destroyed, it ought to be some consolation to learn that the sunken vessel has been raised out of thirty feet of water and towed *somewhere*.

The first hoist of the wrecked vessel out of the bed of the Hudson River was made in four or five days; the hole knocked in her bottom was discovered shortly afterwards; and in a trice the skillful workmen put on a patch, which according to the official report of the Company makes the hull probably *stronger than ever*.

At all events, within a working-day month the *Dean Richmond*, we are assured, could be made as fine a passenger boat as she was when first launched. The staving-in of her forecastle, if we correctly interpret the advertisements regarding her raising and reconstruction, would seem to have been rather a fortunate circumstance in various ways. *First*—The collision with another vessel, although fatal to several persons employed on the boat, shows how much a river steamer can stand in an emergency. *Second*—Accidents of this sort are an indirect contribution to Practical Science; they develop human ingenuity in a most remarkable way. *Third*—They exhibit the strong purpose, resolution and enterprise which reside in river steamboat companies generally, showing that nothing whatever can daunt or dishearten them. *Fourth*—An occasional collision in an open part of the river illustrates the advantage of having licensed Pilots so skillful that they can *hit* each other in friendly rivalry, without killing more than half-a-dozen passengers at one dash, and without damaging each other's boats to any extent worth mentioning. *Fifth*—Occurrences of the kind apprize the world generally of the good nature by which the American character is marked under all circumstances and conditions; so few people finding fault when an explosion or a collision takes place—no matter what may be the attending circumstances—that outside observers can hardly do otherwise than *marvel and admire*.

These are all important considerations, and they ought to have their due weight. But we venture to think that, in time, we may get a notion into our heads to put some other matters in the scale against them. Admitting the uncommon satisfaction which it must be to the stockholders in the rival Hudson River lines to have discovered that they can, without any great personal risk, set their boats to *butting* each other with four or five hundred horse-power engines, might it not be well to inquire, in an informal way, and without the farcical agency of a Coroner's inquest, whether the traveling community have not some rights which ought to be more or less respected in the premises? It may seem preposterous to many that we should put this view of the case forward at all. It is, nevertheless, one worth taking seriously into account. On the East River—within sight of Trinity steeple—we have had, in open daylight, during the past Summer months, a dozen or more groundings and collisions of steamboats. In the North River we have not had, perhaps, as many reported; but the thing has become altogether too common for the comfort of passengers. And it shows, among other matters for reflection, that our pilotage laws are miserably defective; that we have a class of irresponsible and reckless river pilots; that the managers of many of our steamboat lines defy public opinion and care nothing for the passenger after he has paid his fare; and that Courts of investigation in cases of calamity are disgracefully and utterly useless for the furtherance of the ends of justice.

No one cares even to look at a Coroner's inquest in such cases as this steamboat collision. The Court is an impotent concern, at the best. Let its decision be what it may; let the evidence be taken with whatever care is possible; let the *summing up* be done with judicial accuracy—who heeds it? The Company cannot be reached. The directors are indifferent. The *employes* are shielded; and the old haphazard style of navigation goes on as before.

There surely should be some effort made to improve upon this state of things. We are getting to be *mature* enough to *try*, at least, if we cannot do better in the way of river and coasting navigation than we have been doing heretofore. It might be worth trying whether we could not set aside some of the money sunk in "floating palaces," for the purpose of getting into our mercantile marine generally a class of educated and responsible navigators—call them *captains* or call them *pilots*; men so trained as to command the very highest recompense for their service, and so held to responsibility that collisions like this of the *Vanderbilt* and *Dean Richmond* would bring with them the heaviest penalty, and entail lasting professional disgrace. Until there is a radical change in our marine laws, we can see no hope for any guarantee against the recklessness and carelessness which characterize the management of many of our steamboat companies. They defy public opinion; they laugh it to scorn; they fear nothing and care for nobody—least of all for the poor official who calls himself a Coroner, with his *post mortem*, and his gaping jury of nincompoops.

The Price of Bread.

The price of breadstuffs is one of the most important elements of profit or loss to the British manufacturer, and the present high price of wheat is causing a great caution in the English market with reference to buying American grain. They talk of waiting until the reopening of the Baltic trade effects the necessary reduction and depression in price. It is true that we have had abounding harvests this year, but they are hardly enough to supply the deficiencies of the two bad years preceding. When the new wheat came into market there was really a dearth of stock on hand. The truth is, we are growing immensely in population, and need pretty much all the grain we raise. Still, our two comparatively new wheat fields are promising enormous gains. California is well known. But Minnesota, with a population hardly exceeding that of Brooklyn City, 360,000, produces 12,000,000 bushels—360,000 tons—of wheat each year, and that with but about a fiftieth part of her land under cultivation. Her population has doubled in less than five years, and her wheat production has multiplied even more rapidly. With the facilities of transportation which the great lakes and projected railroads will soon give her, this State must ere long produce a marked effect upon the grain prices of the world.

Blunder in Favor of Bribery.

A curious blunder in the Internal Revenue Law was brought before the United States Circuit Court yesterday, in a case against a man named Stern for attempting to bribe a Government storekeeper in a bonded warehouse. It seems that the 62d section of the act of July 13, 1866, which was intended to provide a punishment for this offence, was so drawn that it now reads that if any person offers any bribe or reward whatever to any Government officer with intent to influence his action in any way, (the language on these points being very full and precise, so as to cover all imaginable cases,) "*and shall thereof be convicted*, such person so offering, &c., *shall be liable to indictment*," and shall, on conviction, be punished by fine and imprisonment. So that, as this statute now stands, a party must be convicted of bribery before he can be indicted for it. The effect of this wording of the statute was not, however, passed upon by the Court, but postponed, to be brought up in another way.

It seems probable to us that this blunder came into the law by a mixing up of two sections. The last part of this section now provides that any person who is so convicted shall forfeit his office, if he holds one, and be forever disqualified from holding any office. We suspect that the section was at first only intended to secure that result, for which the words "and shall thereof be convicted" were very pertinent; and that when it was determined to put into it the clause making the offence punishable by the Court, those words, which had now become entirely inapplicable, were still left in by an inadvertence.

If the Court should hold that the effect of those words is to make the whole section of no effect whatever, it will be a pity that the inadvertence, if it was nothing worse, of a legislator should have had such results. Is it not a little remarkable that inadvertence or anything else should have produced a result so favorable to bribery? We commend this mode of drawing a statute against bribery to those who are interested in the matter in our State Legislature. If by any possibility an attempt to change the present law should be made, we suggest to them that if they can secure the passage of a law which makes conviction a prerequisite to indictment, the bribers and the bribees will be just about as safe as they are under our present law.

Congress is to meet now in a few days. We trust that one of their first acts will be to amend this law. In these days, when corruption is charged upon United States officials so frequently, the punishment of bribery and corruption becomes of the first importance.

The Roman Catholic Church in Ireland.

Lord Castlereagh we believe it was who conceived the idea of conciliating the Roman Catholics of Ireland by the endowment of their priesthood. It was a bold thought, considering the bitter Tory surroundings of Castlereagh, and the cruel proscription by which British Protestantism at the time sought to maintain ascendancy over the Catholics. Nothing practical grew out of it, however, and it gradually passed out of sight as a question of practical statesmanship. The Emancipation Act—a tardy and partial measure of justice wrung from the fears of Wellington—was held to satisfy the claims of the Irish Catholics, and all attempts to mitigate the outrage involved in the domination of the Anglican Church signally failed.

In the later and more liberal days of Sir Robert Peel, the Catholic endowment question again came to the surface. The aid rendered by the British Government to the College of Maynooth annually called forth a storm of bigotry in the House of Commons. It was the topic by which Mr. Spooner and other Exeter Hall fanatics achieved notoriety, and proved their zeal in the cause of intolerance. But it was not until Sir R. Peel separated himself from the Tory landlords on the occasion of Corn Law repeal that the broader minds of the party who adhered to him revived Castlereagh's project as a means of circumventing the intrigues of the Spooner class of zealots. Lord Lincoln, afterward Duke of Newcastle, was the most outspoken on the subject, which was one of the main issues in his contest for the representation of Manchester. The defeat he experienced, and its known connection with his views in favor of a liberal policy toward the Irish Catholic priesthood, gave for a time an effectual *quietus* to that measure.

This notable difference, however, is discernible in the circumstances and objects of the promoters of the plan under Castlereagh and Peel respectively. At both periods, it is true, the affair was political. But while Castlereagh desired endowment as a means of enlisting the priesthood of Ireland on the side of the British Government, and so securing their influence in opposition to dangerous political agitation, the Peel-Lincoln purpose was rather to take off the sharp edges of the Anglican Church question, and to put a check upon sectarian animosities by removing the subject from the parliamentary arena.

Now, for the first time, we hear of distinct official action in the direction of endowment; Lord Stanley, the British Secretary of Foreign affairs, having addressed to the Government of the Pope inquiries looking to that mode of settling a certain class of Irish grievances. On the face of it, his action appears to have relation mainly to the outrageous anomaly which is implied in the existence of a Protestant Church establishment in a country overwhelmingly Catholic. The queries communicated to Cardinal Antonelli are put, avowedly, "for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Irish prelates would accept an endowment for the Catholic clergy as a solution of the Church question;" and it is in this aspect that the conclusions arrived at by the Catholic authorities possess their peculiar significance. But we cannot doubt that more than an adjustment of the Church question was intended by Lord Stanley. The tactics of Castlereagh have had something to do with his overtures to the prelates. The Fenian organization, with all its follies and failures, sufficiently indicates the depth and universality of Irish discontent to explain the anxiety of the British Government to place itself on good terms with the priesthood. At this moment, as in the days when Young Ireland resisted the moral force doctrines of O'Connell and Conciliation Hall, the Catholic Church is the best bulwark of English power in Ireland. Its authority has been exerted on the side of order. Its whole weight has been thrown into the scale against Fenianism. Partly as a measure of gratitude, partly with a view to the cultivation of yet more amicable relations with the Catholic Prelates, Lord Stanley now communicates the readiness of his Government to concede an endowment, derived from the revenues of the Established Church.

The time is past when Irish discontent might have been softened if not silenced by doling out a portion of the Anglican revenues to the Catholic priesthood. Ireland's grievances are too many and too gross to be removed by a stream from the Exchequer. The red-coats may squelch so much of the Fenian faculty for mischief as survives the treachery and tomfoolery of its managers, but the ineradicable hostility to the British Government in which Fenianism has its origin, and from which it derives its power, demands more vigorous remedies than the nostrum of clerical endowment.

It is honorable to the Catholic prelates that they, too, refuse to put on the livery of a Protestant government, and share as a favor revenues which of right belong wholly to themselves. The spirit that spurns an alliance with an establishment which, so far as the Catholics are concerned, is at once an alien robbery and a heretical usurpation, indicates that consciousness of strength which has upheld their Church through years of penalties and wrong. And the proposition that the revenues now improperly enjoyed by the Government Church shall be appropriated for the relief of the poor in Ireland, not only elevates its authors above the generally dirty level of Irish politics, but reveals a remarkable growth of the principle of voluntaryism to which Archbishop Purcell is reported to have given utterance.

Local Politics.

It is very certain that "local politics" have never been more muddled than they are at present. No less than seven distinct political organizations are now at work, and in several instances there is a probability that seven candidates—to say nothing of self-nominated "Independents"—will run for the same office. Not a few organizations also,—forgetting the old maxim that "in union is strength"—have, on account of intestine dissensions, split up their forces, each section nominating its own candidate.

Of the seven party organizations in operation, four, at least, possess considerable power, viz.: the two wings of the Republicans, and the Tammany and Mozart Democrats. Each of these organizations can control a considerable number of votes. The other three organizations—all Democratic—are managed solely for "bargain and sale," and throw the weight of their influence, such as it is, where it will bring the most dollars. They do not, in the aggregate, command more than five thousand adherents.

With such a large number of candidates in the field, the most astute ward politician would scarcely hazard a prediction as to who will be elected, and those citizens who only give a hasty thought to politics on election day, just before depositing their ballots, will find themselves under more than ordinary embarrassment in deciding for whom to vote. In the Democratic ranks, thus far, the canvass has developed more than the usual number of feuds and variances, which must be disposed of amicably during the coming week if their tickets are to meet with the ordinary success. The Republicans have wisely determined not to divide their vote for the most important offices, and the chances of success for their nominees for Sheriff, County Clerk, Coroners, &c., are materially strengthened thereby.

We present to-day a carefully prepared table of the nominees of all the parties, as complete as it can be made up to this time. In the list will be found the names of some excellent men; and the names also of a large number of party hacks, who have been tried in office and have proved such disgraceful failures that their success ought to be impossible. Every good citizen ought to examine the names closely and decide before election morning upon the best men for his support.

New York Harbor—The Condition of our Wharves.

We have dry-docks at this port; at the Navy-yard; and others—the property of private companies—which are, probably, not excelled by any in the world.

But, with the exception of the Atlantic Basin, on the Brooklyn side of the river, there is nothing along the whole vast line of our river frontage where a heavy merchantman can discharge or take in freight with any better protection against grounding at low tide than in the shallowest part of the Banks in the lower Bay. This is an evil which other great seaports have sought to remedy. Liverpool and its tributary port of Birkenhead—with a population scarcely two-thirds that of New-York—have between thirty and forty Wet Docks, constructed of the most solid material, and constructed not only so that the largest and most heavily laden vessels are afloat, no matter what may be the tidal changes, but constructed equally with a view to protect the property of shippers against the depredations of river thieves and crimps. These docks constitute, besides, a grand sanitary improvement, and are justly regarded as the best ornament and the pride of Liverpool. It is not more true that they were created by the vast foreign commerce which centres in the Mersey, than that that commerce has been attracted thither in a great degree by the facilities provided for its accommodation.

The history and progress of the harbor improvements of Liverpool, London, Havre, Southampton and Hull, are familiar to every American shipowner, and to every business man among us, whose standing can properly be called that of a Merchant, (in the old and legitimate sense of the term.) It need not be traced even in outline, to inform any one of spirit and enterprise who is at all identified with our shipping interests, that as one of the great seaports, (unquestionably the greatest natural seaport in the world,) New-York has nothing in the way of harbor improvements to compare with many shipping ports in Europe which can to-day boast of less than one-tenth of its commerce.

The facts are admitted on all hands. Our wharves and piers, along the frontage of both Rivers for a distance of not less than six miles, are so well adapted to *repel* both foreign and home shippers, that it is hardly possible, looking to that end, to conceive any improvement that could be made either by accident or design. Our piers, as far as their rotten supports will admit, create a cesspool for every abomination cast out of the City gutters. They give a safe retreat and hiding-place for vermin of all kinds, especially for human Vermin in the shape of crimps and unlicensed junk-dealers. They afford facilities for robberies and thefts of all sorts; and they are an abomination and disgrace in the eyes of the citizens generally.

It is possible that some of these points may undergo discussion in the Merchants' Meeting, advertised for the 6th proximo, at the Exchange, on Pine-street. We should be willing to hope that there may be a full attendance at that meeting; that those who do attend will comprise responsible representatives of the commerce of the City; that those who have patent schemes and party political influence to dispose of will *not* be in the ascendant; and that the subject will be treated by earnest business men in an earnest way. The control now held by the City Government over the Harbor property has worked only and *always* for *evil*; for the renewal of franchises which were granted simply to be made sources of corruption, and to be abused in every possible way.

There is not a very great ground for hoping much better of this proposed meeting than of many others that have preceded it. But if the merchants of New-York are really alive to their own interests, the question of improving the shipping accommodations of the Port will not be much longer trifled with.

Petroleum for Fuel.

There have been many objections urged to the use of petroleum as fuel on sea-going vessels, most of which, we believe, will be successfully set aside. But none of them would seem to apply to the employment of this clean and concentrated fuel in those of our City steam fire engines that burn coal. At a late fire in Boston petroleum was thus used in one of the engines, raising 100 pounds of steam in three minutes' time, averaging 80 pounds of steam pressure during the six and a half hours of remaining on the ground, maintaining 120 pounds of water pressure with one and 100 pounds with two streams on, gaining 30 per cent. of water pressure beyond any other engine by reason of never choking the exhaust, and, finally, by the complete combustion of the fuel, throwing off almost no smoke at all, while the other engines filled the streets with the same murky cloud that we know so well in New-York. All this was done with crude apparatus. Why could not the experiment be tried here by our Commissioners, and, if successful, adapted to the use of all our engines?

Degenerate Nimrods.

About daylight every morning for the past two weeks the street-cars running to the suburbs of New-York and Brooklyn have been crowded with great, stalwart men, caparisoned as hunters—having all the paraphernalia of guns, game-bags, top-boots and whisky-flasks—who are making for the vicinity of rural parks, cornfields and market gardens, for the purpose of hunting. The idea of any sane man expecting to find anything in the nature of *game* within fifty miles of the City Hall is absurd. But these valiant hunters who patronize the street-cars so liberally do not look for game; the height of their ambition is an innocent robin or "highholder," as they term a species of woodpecker, and if these mighty huntsmen are fortunate enough to "bag" one a piece of these useful birds they congratulate themselves on a "splendid day's sport." We had the pleasure of riding to Bay Ridge a few mornings since in a car which contained *twenty-three* of these canary-bird hunters, and overheard one of them relating his success on a previous day. He boastingly declared that he had killed two robins, one "highholder," four "chippin birds," and shot three times at a chipmunk. This he considered "sport," as evidently did his companion, whose enthusiasm he was endeavoring to stimulate. Is there not some law by which these beautiful and useful garden birds may be preserved? To gardeners these feathered laborers are invaluable in ridding his growing crops of destructive worms and bugs, while their cheerful song at early morning is a grateful treat to all who hear it. We may soon expect to see these drawing-room hunters making a raid upon the sparrows in Union-square, or the stuffed birds in Barnum's Museum. Greenwood is almost forsaken of its birds on account of the shooting in its vicinity, while the farmers, who encourage them to visit their fields and gardens, are driven almost wild by the depredations committed as well upon their crops as upon the birds by "hunters" from the City. We protest against this slaughter of innocent songsters, and trust some means may be found to put a stop to it before another Autumn comes around.

Relieving Broadway.

Many different methods have been suggested for the relief of Broadway, in that portion of the thoroughfare below Fulton-street, which is generally overcrowded with vehicles. An efficacious plan presents itself in connection with the use of the Nicolson pavement. It has been found, as a result of paving the upper part of Mercer-street with this excellent pavement, that all who have any regard for their horses, their vehicles or their own comfort, who have occasion to pass in that direction, leave Broadway when they reach the cross street at which the wooden pavement on Mercer-street begins, and the latter street is crowded while Broadway is comparatively deserted. The probability is, therefore, that if the streets which run parallel with the lower part of Broadway, on either side, were paved with Nicolson pavement, there would be a sensible diminution in the multitude of vehicles which now, at certain hours, pretty effectually clog up our great central thoroughfare.

Fishing of the Season.

The bluefish this season are not only excellent in flavor, but are of unusually large size. Sportsmen who cast their lines in the lower bay, are usually rewarded by an ample supply of large, luscious and "gamey" bluefish, varying in weight from five to fifteen and twenty pounds. Fort Hamilton is the daily resort of many who love a day's fishing, and their numerous small boats hover between Forts Lafayette and Richmond from daylight to sunset. Those who are successful are delighted, while those who are "out of luck" need not come home empty handed, for they can readily buy on shore, for a few shillings, bluefish enough to last an ordinary family a week. Three gentlemen who were out yesterday returned at night with seventy-six pounds of bluefish, and were the envy of all their competitors. Some of their captures made good fights for their lives, but being overcome, were correspondingly admired by their captors for their "gameness." Those three gentlemen, to whom a day's fishing is an anniversary, not only had a splendid day's "sport," but have something to talk about and boast of for a year to come, and from what we heard them say, we have no doubt but they will make good use of their opportunity.

The Reformed Dutch Church.

Of the thirty-two Classes which constitute the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church, twenty-five have declared in favor of the change of name, abandoning the word "Dutch," which there is reason to believe has proved a serious obstacle in the way of the growth and operations of the denomination. The six Classes which voted against the change were those of Bergen, Wisconsin, New-Brunswick, North Long Island, Ulster, and this City. The only Classis not yet heard from is that of Arcot, India, and it is hardly probable that the Indian converts to the common Christian faith will, as a matter of choice, prefer to be called "Dutch Reformed," when they are nothing of the sort. The conflict over the name in the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church may, therefore, be deemed as virtually ended.

FOREIGN NOTES.

If Napoleon cannot make a French lake of the Mediterranean, he has at least hit upon a plan to evade the English blockade of the Straits of Gibraltar in case of war. This is to enlarge the Canal du Midi, sometimes known as the Canal des Deux Mers, because it unites the Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea. At present it joins with the Garonne at Toulouse and falls into the Mediterranean near Agde, and the Garonne, running across France and emptying itself at Bordeaux, completes the chain of communication. The French Government now proposes to enlarge this canal so that the largest war ships will be able to navigate it. In order to keep it filled, it will be necessary to intercept the streams from the high Pyrenees and the mountains in Auvergne and turn them into immense reservoirs, whence the water can be discharged into the great canal. The completion of this vast undertaking would be of incalculable benefit to the commerce of the nation; but this is, in the eyes of Frenchmen, a consideration of far less importance than the fact that it would enable the French fleet to sail from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic without passing under the British guns at Gibraltar.

Indications are not wanting that the coming Winter may witness terrible scenes in Paris, unless the Government can contrive to satisfy the demands and necessities of the working classes. To say nothing of the mortification of the middle classes and the army over the failures in foreign policy, there are causes of trouble at work which will require the utmost tact to manage. The laboring classes complain of the price of bread, wine and lodging. Already Government is paying the bakers to keep bread down, and the terrible placard "Bread or Death" has appeared in three cities, and in at least one quarter of Paris. Should greater suffering come with the Winter season, Napoleon will find it no easy task to keep the populace quiet.

Gallophobia has assumed a new form in some parts of Germany. The Grand Duke of Baden, who is well known to be one of Bismarck's most resolute partisans, has proscribed the word telegram in his dominions, on account of its supposed French origin, and ordered that henceforth the word *Draadbericht* (news transmitted by the electric wires) be substituted for it. We believe the word was invented by an American savant, at least it first obtained currency here; but, this question aside, the Grand Duke's suggestion is so well received in Germany that it is now proposed to extend the proscription to all technical terms suspected of French origin.

The Holy Father possesses a fine sense of the ludicrous, which, in spite of all his tribulations, he cannot quite suppress. When Col. Azzanasi, who is a very little man in person, and is not distinguished for military talent, was departing from Rome for his command, he said to the Pope, "Most Holy Father, I long to measure myself with Garibaldi." The Pope, eyeing the Colonel's little figure, replied, "Take care he doesn't make you appear more *petit*."

An English tourist in Paris gives this odd reason for exploring every nook and corner of that city: "I'm looking out all the strategic points of the place. You see, after this Emperor's death, there's sure to be a row. Frenchmen 'll never put up with being ruled by a boy; and as to their being quiet under a woman, why that's absurd. Then, of course, they'll fight; and they must fight at the telling places; these are the ones I'm getting up. You see it 'll be so interesting to know all about 'em when the newspaper reports of the fights come in." What a disappointment a peaceable succession would be to this enthusiastic prophet of revolution.

The Russian Government has commenced a fierce war upon Polish art, and has prohibited a number of lithographs, plans and engravings, which have been held in esteem by the Poles. Among the engravings are the following: "The Cardinal Nuntius asks Sobieski for assistance for Vienna," "The Interview of the Emperor Leopold with Sobieski after the Battle," "Napoleon giving a Constitution to the Grand Duchy of Warsaw," "A scene from the Battle of Wagram—Polish Uhlans surrounding Napoleon." A plan of Warsaw in the year 1772 is also prohibited, together with the portraits of several eminent Polish patriots. All these revolutionary documents are to be seized whenever and wherever found by the Police, and the possessors are to be rigorously dealt with. Polish patriotism dies very hard, and seems to flourish most under persecution.

One of the new Paris guides (we need not say it is published in London) commenting on the Cathedral of Notre Dame, says the present Emperor has not only done more for the cathedral than any monarch since Clovis, but he has so arranged the streets that at the next revolution he can blow down every one in that quarter without hurting the church. This was certainly thoughtful in the Emperor, especially as it is hardly probable that he would spare the church if it should become necessary to destroy it to put down a revolt.

The London *Times* is coming on finely in its gunnery lessons, and especially with regard to the heavy ordnance of America. A few weeks ago it showed how the American 15-inch smoothbore could not stand a hundred-pound charge; and *Punch*, by the way, would have found a capital subject for a cartoon in the way the British artillerists "went to cover" at Shoeburyness on the first trial of the gun with its big charge. But those 100-pound charges having been safely fired in the piece in England, and the cast-iron gun being as strong as ever, the *Times* must of course change its opinion. "The big American gun cost the country £1,500, and there is some natural objection to risk its *early destruction* by continuing to fire one hundred pound charges." The diplomatic indefiniteness of this word, "early," is sufficiently amusing; but a little later the *Times* plucks up courage to make a bold numerical hypothesis, and says: "If the life of one gun be as much, say, as *twenty rounds*, a reckless Captain *might* risk it in action for a few rounds." The sublime audacity of this supposition may be known from the fact—capable of official verification—that one 15-inch gun alone at Fortress Monroe has been fired one *hundred* times with one-hundred pound charges. Again, it is a remarkable fact that no 15-inch gun has ever yet been burst by a one hundred-pound charge.

The foreign politicians resident in Geneva continue to discuss in harmless print the many revolutionary propositions brought forward at the recent Peace Congress. Prince Dolgoroukoff has published a reply to M. Bakounin's recommendation that the Russian Empire should be dissolved, and then allowed to reconstitute itself freely into a federation of self-governing communes. Another Prince, who withholds his family name, concludes a sharp attack on the policy of the French Empire with the expression of a hope that Europe will not allow itself to be bullied or cajoled "by a man whose ancestors kept goats on the mountains of Corsica." These men discuss their visionary and impracticable schemes as earnestly as if they had the power to carry them into execution. And yet no two of them agree on any point!

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

Treasury Statement—The Nashville Election—European Postage.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 26.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

The amount of fractional currency issued during the week ending to-day from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department was $572,320.

In the same period the amount shipped was as follows:

To Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia	$200,000
To Assistant Treasurer at New-York	100,000
To National Banks and others	272,664
Total	$572,664

Treasurer Spinner holds in trust for the National Banks the following amounts, viz.:

For circulating notes	$340,628,250
For deposits of public moneys	38,270,450
Total	$378,898,700

The amount of National Bank Currency issued during the week was $24,850. Total to date, $304,-154,841.

From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn-out notes, amounting to $5,046,945; leaving in actual circulation to this date, $290,107,896.

The National Currency redeemed and destroyed during the week amounted to $337,800.

Customs.

The following is a statement of the receipts from customs from Oct. 14 to Oct. 19, inclusive:

Boston	$298,551
New-York	2,036,000
Philadelphia	160,282
Baltimore	84,603
San Francisco, from Sept. 14 to 21	316,227
Total	$2,895,763

THE NASHVILLE ELECTION.

Major-Gen. Thomas' report to Gen. Grant on the subject of the municipal election at Nashville, a month ago, will be published on Monday morning. It comprises the correspondence by telegraph between those officers. In reply to inquiries respecting his duty, Gen. Grant explicitly informed Major-Gen. Thomas that the latter's duty was to prevent collision. If Gov. Brownlow should issue his proclamation declaring insurrection or invasion to exist too formidable to be put down by the forces at his own command, and calls upon the United States to aid him, then aid would be given. Gen. Thomas is then informed that his mission was to preserve the peace, and not to take sides in political differences until called out in accordance with the laws. He was to prevent mobs from aiding either party, and if called upon legally to interfere, his duty was plain. The conclusion of the report is in Gen. Thomas' own language: "The election is over; all quiet."

POSTAGE TO BELGIUM.

Official publication is made of the Convention for the regulation of the postal intercourse between the United States and Belgium. The offices for the exchange of mails will be at New-York and Boston. The single rate of postage on the direct correspondence exchanged between the two countries is as follows:

On prepaid letters from the United States, fifteen cents; on prepaid letters from Belgium, eighty centimes (say thirteen cents); on newspapers, book packets, prints, &c., the rate shall be for the mails sent, that which the dispatching office shall adopt, in conformity with the convenience and habits of its interior administration. The prepayment of postage on ordinary letters shall be optional, but on registered letters and on all other correspondence, compulsory. Registered articles shall, in addition to the postage, be subject to a registered fee of ten cents in the United States and fifty centimes in Belgium, and this fee shall always be prepaid.

The Convention is to take effect on the first day of January next.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Chief Engineer David Bellascomb is detached from the Pensacola Navy-yard and ordered to experimental duty at Boston. Acting First Assistant Engineer Charles Cranston, and Second Assistant Engineer Wm. S. Neal, are detached from special duty connected with the *Piscataqua* and ordered to the *Contoocook*. Second Assistant Engineer Wm. Pollard, of the *Wateree*, has been dismissed. Midshipman Geo. Lare, Jr., and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Geo. W. Ellis, of the *Saco*, have resigned. Second Assistant Engineer Asaph Dunbar is ordered to the Norfolk Navy-yard. Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Disney is ordered to the *Saco*.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $403,909, making a total amount for the week ending to-day of $2,290,892, and the total since the beginning of the present fiscal year, $66,789,000.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

The following proclamation has been issued by the President:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

In conformity with a recent custom that may now be regarded as established on national consent and approval, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend to my fellow-citizens that Thursday, the 28th day of November next, be set apart and observed throughout the Republic as a day of national thanksgiving and praise to the Almighty Ruler of nations with whom are dominion and fear, and who makes peace in His high places, resting and refraining from secular labor on that day. Let us reverently and devoutedly give thanks to our Heavenly Father for the mercies and blessings with which He has crowned the now closing year; especially let us remember that He has covered our land through all its extent with greatly needed and very abundant harvests; that He has caused industry to prosper not only to our fields, but also in our forests. He has permitted us to multiply ships upon our lakes and rivers, and upon the high seas, and at the same time to extend our iron roads so far into the secluded places of the continent as to guarantee speedy overland intercourse between the two oceans. He has inclined our hearts to turn away from domestic contentions and commotions consequent upon a distracting and desolating civil war, and to walk more and more in the ancient ways of loyalty, conciliation and brotherly love. He has blessed the peaceful efforts with which we have established new and important commercial treaties with foreign nations, while we have at the same time strengthened our national defences and greatly enlarged our national borders. While thus rendering the unanimous and heartfelt tribute of national praise and thanksgiving which is so justly due to Almighty God, let us not fail to implore Him that the same Divine protection and care which we have hitherto so undeservedly and yet so constantly enjoyed may be continued to our country and our people through all the generations forever.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, the sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand [L.S.] eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-second.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President: William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

The President will to-day issue a proclamation, recommending that the 28th of November be observed as a day of National thanksgiving.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Whaling Intelligence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Oct. 26.

The schooner *Caroline*, from the Ochotsk Sea, reports the following whalers from Aug. 11 to Sept. 24: Java, 450 barrels oil, 4,000 pounds bone; Endeavor, 200 barrels oil, 2,000 pounds bone; Europe, 1,200 barrels oil; Benjamin Cummings, 700; Oregon, 800 barrels; Wm. Roach, 700; Sea Breeze, 1,600; Sunbeam, 450; Midas, 450; Hercules, 200, Rainbow, 500.

The bark *Stella*, from New-Bedford, on the 11th of August, went ashore on Foggy Island, in the northeast arm of the Gulf. While Capt. Nice was getting an anchor out the ship fell off shore and went to pieces, killing two men and breaking the jaw of the second mate, Sam Sanders, and severely injuring several natives.

BOOK PUBLISHING.

Some Considerations on the Subject of Printing and Publishing Books.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: Your issue of this morning contains some remarks on the price of Mr. BRISTED'S *Interference Theory of Government*, just published by us, which are apt to convey a wrong and injurious impression. We fully agree with you that "the very exorbitant price at which most of our American books are now published is damaging both to authors and publishers, as well as to the interests of literature," but a few figures will show that you are mistaken in tacitly ascribing the present prices to any fault of authors or publishers.

The volume in question was published at Mr. BRISTED'S expense. Five hundred copies were printed at a cost of:

For stereotype plates	$127 24
For paper	41 12
For printing	10 00
For binders' stamps	15 00
For binding	90 00
	$283 36
Advertising costs	50 00
Total	$333 36
Mr. BRISTED is to receive from us the half of the retail price of each copy which we sell. Fifty copies are given to Editors. If the remaining four hundred and fifty are sold, Mr. BRISTED will realize	225 00
Leaving him out of pocket	$108 36

This is, remember, supposing that he sells the whole edition. For each copy not sold he is out of pocket fifty cents more. It will not do to say that he expects to make it up on future editions. His expectation regarding future editions is indicated by the fact that he told us not to insure the plates, because the presumption is against occasion for future use making them worth insuring.

The fact is, then, that this public-spirited gentleman has incurred an almost certain loss of over a hundred dollars for the sake of disseminating valuable opinions which are as yet too little appreciated to be likely to attract a wide circle of readers. So much for the author's share of the profits in this book of exorbitant price. Now for the publishers'.

The retail price is $1. According to the universal allowance for discount to retailers and expenses of packing, forwarding and collecting returns, we net but 60 per cent. of the retail price. Suppose we sell the whole 450 at 60 cents, we get $270; of this we give Mr. BRISTED $225; leaving a reward for our functions of $45.

It has cost us just as much labor and, other things equal, more careful calculation to get this little book into shape than it would take to get up a $10 quarto. While we lay no claim to the public spirit which has certainly actuated Mr. BRISTED, we may be permitted to say that we did not entertain the proposition of publishing until we learned that the work advocated opinions in the dissemination of which we take the strongest interest.

That *we* do not expect any further reward is indicated by the fact that we expose ourselves to the possibility of the trouble of making two editions rather than impose upon our client the risk of one large one. The book may, and certainly ought to sell largely enough to reward all of us, but no one who has studied the literary appetites of our people, could make business calculations on the assumption that it will. When you consider that a book advocating any reform, or attempting any improvement of popular opinions, must be a step in advance of the popular taste, you will realize that such a book cannot have a popular sale.

Holding the foregoing facts in view, some idea can be obtained of the prices which publishers must ask for books that do sell, in order to compensate their clients and themselves for books that don't. Yet even that does not touch the root of the question. It is embedded in the set of circumstances which make it necessary to sell, even at the present deplorably high prices, twice as many copies of a book to pay expenses, as it was necessary to sell when prices were ordinarily low.

Since you and we seem agreed that this subject of the prices of books needs ventilation, we will state what seem to us the causes of the present prices. We do not admit that books have advanced disproportionately with other articles, but we think that among the causes of their price there are some which might be moulded so as to make their proportionate cost lower.

The causes tending to keep up prices seem to be:

1. THE TARIFF.—An ingenious means of making the purchaser (most of the materials used in book-making) pay $2 to certain officials and protected interests, in order that $1 may get into the National Treasury.

2. THE ABSENCE OF AN INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT LAW—Which deficiency prevents American authors and publishers from collecting their profits wherever the English language is spoken, and obliges them to collect them all here.

3. THE ABSENCE OF A CLASS OF READERS WHO HABITUALLY PAY HIGH PRICES.—This subject is one of such great importance, is so little understood, and therefore seems so paradoxical withal, that we hope to be pardoned for treating it at some length.

In the American market a book is a certain amount of paper, binding and other mechanical product. Its value is expected to be estimated in the same way as the value of a brick—the factors are quality of material, weight and finish. In the European market there circulates a dim suspicion that a book has had something to do with brains. For instance, in England a book containing the ideas of MILL is worth many times as much as a book of the same mechanical attributes containing the ideas (?) of MUHLBACH. Here MUHLBACH'S *Joseph II.* sells for the same price as the somewhat larger MILL'S *Logic*. In Europe the man of culture enough to read MILL is supposed to have acquired his culture through the possession of money enough to pay for him. And he is supposed to have acquired, through his culture, sense enough to see that the sale of books of that class must be limited, and that, therefore, in order to adequately remunerate author and publisher, each copy must command a high price. There have lately been a few efforts here to publish on this principle. The writer was lately talking over this subject with a member of that firm whose position as the leading American publishers of standard literature is unquestioned and unapproached. This house had just published a translation by a great man of one of the works of another great man so far above popular taste or comprehension that its sale must inevitably be small. They had put a price on it which readers considered exorbitant, and gave a discount which dealers considered stingy. Nevertheless the book has had a good sale, all things considered, and has come nearer than similar books have heretofore generally done, to paying author and publishers a tithe of what they deserve. May we be permitted to say that the same gentleman then asked the writer: "Why don't you put a price on similar books of your own?" The reply was: "If they bore your imprint, we would."

Reserving these facts for an application presently, let us consider a set of collateral facts.

Books of a certain class are wanted as soon as they appear. People who can afford it, will pay a big price to get them at once. In Europe they allow such people the privilege. A new novel by a popular author is spun into several volumes, and costs from five to ten dollars in gold. Sometimes several editions are sold at those rates. After that class of buyers has been satisfied, a cheaper edition is in order. Meanwhile the book has been reprinted here for seventy-five cents in currency.

It appears, then, that the European publisher has two sources of revenue which the American publisher has not—in the willingness of readers of good books to pay good prices, and in the readiness and ability of expectant curiosity to satisfy itself at an absurd cost. This gives him room to carry on operations not affected by these influences, at a rate of cheapness which Americans can hardly dream of. When a demand for a popular edition of MILL'S sociological works arises in England, the reward already reaped and constantly accruing from the more expensive editions, enables the publisher to make the cheap edition at a price staggeringly low; and when any book is published purely for the million, it can be done at a rate which, if applied to all books, would not pay a publisher's office expenses.

The case with us seems to be but one more illustration of the averaging effect of democratic institutions. The rich and cultivated pay less, so the poor and ignorant must pay more. Let us recognize and appreciate the fact that they are able to do it. Yours, respectfully,

LEYPOLDT & HOLT,
No. 451 Broome-street.

OCT. 27, 1867.

LOCAL POLITICS.

List of Candidates for State, County and Judicial Offices.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the nominations made by the various political parties of this City and County up to the present time. In several of the Assembly Districts so many changes have been made that it is almost impossible to tell who is the present nominee. In other districts splits have occurred, and two or three candidates are in nomination by the same party. It should be remembered that the polls are open on election day from 6:43 A. M. to 4:45 P. M.

COUNTY AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

OFFICES.	Union Republicans.	Radical Republicans.	Tammany.	Mozart.	McKeon.	Union Democracy.	Constitutional Union.
For Sheriff	The Union Republican Judicial and County Conventions have agreed to make no nominations.	Joshua G. Abbe	Jas. O'Brien	Michael Connolly	Thomas H. Ferris	Michael Connolly	James O'Brien
For County Clerk		Jas. L. Haggerty	Charles E. Loew	Wm. C. Conner	Wm. C. Conner	Wm. Walsh	Wm. C. Conner
For District-Attorney		Rush C. Hawkins	A. Oakey Hall	A. Oakey Hall	A. Oakey Hall	Nels'n J. Waterbury	A. Oakey Hall
For Supervisors		Isaac J. Oliver	John Brice	Smith Ely	Smith Ely	Smith Ely	Smith Ely
For Coroners		Wm. V. Alexander, Alexander Wilder, Louis Naumann, Jas. Norval	Wm. Joyce, Aaron B. Rollins, Pat'k H. Keenan, Cornelius Flynn	Isaac Rosenberg, Owen Keenan, Michael Smith, John Wilder	Isaac Rosenberg, Barthol'w Purdy, Michael Halpin, Joseph W. Lamb	Pat. J. McAlear, Joseph W. Lamb, Joseph Murphy, Joseph Hilton	Wm. Joyce, Joseph Hilton, Aaron B. Rollins, Joseph W. Lamb
For Justice of Supreme Court		Freeman J. Fithian	Albert Cardozo	Albert Cardozo	Albert Cardozo	Albert Cardozo	Albert Cardozo
For Justice of Superior Court		Orlando L. Stewart, Edward P. Cowles	Claud's L. Monell, John M. Barbour	Claud's L. Monell, Thos. A. Ledwith	Claud's L. Monell, Thos. A. Ledwith	John J. Friedman, Thos. A. Ledwith	Claud's L. Monell, John M. Barbour
For Justice of Common Pleas		Aug's L. Brown, H. C. Van Vorst	John R. Brady, Geo. C. Barrett	John R. Brady, Thos. Stephenson	John R. Brady, Geo. C. Barrett	John R. Brady, Geo. C. Barrett	John R. Brady, Geo. C. Barrett
For Justice of Marine Court		J. Solis Ritterband	Geo. M. Curtis	Geo. M. Curtis	Geo. M. Curtis	Edmd. L. Hearne	Geo. M. Curtis

FOR STATE SENATORS.

DISTRICT.	Union Republicans.	Radical Republicans.	Tammany.	Mozart.	McKeon.	Union Democracy.	Constitutional Union.
Fourth	Wm. M. Tweed		Wm. M. Tweed	Jas. Bagley		Thos. Montgomery	
Fifth	John Keyser	Wm. R. White	Michael Norton		David V. Freeman	Charles Blauvelt	Edward Hagen
Sixth			Thos. J. Creamer	John H. Mackinley		Daniel M. O'Brien	
Seventh	Thomas Murphy	Christopher Pullman	John J. Bradley	John Hardy	John Hardy	John Hardy	
Eighth		Wilson Berryman	Henry W. Genet	Michael Tuomey		Michael Tuomey	Terence Farley

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

DISTRICT.	Union Republican.	Radical Republican.	Tammany.	Mozart.	McKeon.	Union Democracy.	Constitutional Union.
First	Joseph Scully	Joseph Scully	Michael C. Murphy	Chas. Moore	F. O'Byrne	John Riordan	Michael C. Murphy
Second	E. L. Sanderson	Michael Crane	Dennis Burns	Dennis J. Burns		James Donovan	
Third				Daniel O'Rielly	Daniel O'Reilly	John Hayes	
Fourth	E. L. Molenaeux	Isaac Wolf	John Galvin	John Galvin	John Glass	P. H. Hayes	
Fifth	F. T. Parsons	Chas. T. Polhamus	Christop'r Johnson	Christ'r Monahan		Thomas J. Bro'an	
Sixth		Jas. O. Ellery	Timothy J. Burns	Frederick Zimmer	Fred'k Zimmer	Tim'y J. Campbell	Frederick Zimmer
Seventh		Wm. P. Richardson	James Riley	John Folan	James Reilly	Wm. Stevenson	
Eighth		Michael Cassidy	James Reed	Michael Cassidy		Henry Velmer	
Ninth			Wm. G. Bergen	Wm. G. Bergen		Edwd. J. McGean	
Tenth		Herman F. Bauer	Anthony Hartman	Samuel Mullen		Tim'y J. Campbell	
Eleventh	John V. Gridley	John V. Gridley	Peter Trainer	Peter Trainer		Peter Trainer	
Twelfth		W. J. Stuart	Wm. B. Quinn	John A. Dinsell			
Thirteenth		Jas. G. Armstrong	J. C. Moran	J. C. Moran		Edwd. J. Montague	
Fourteenth	—	Alex. H. Mulligan		Lewis W. Maires			
Fifteenth		Wm. J. Stewart	Alex. Frear	Solomon B. Noble		Austin V. Pettit	
Sixteenth		Henry Rowley	Lawre'ce D. Kiernan	Jas. W. Gerard, Jr.	Wm. Baird	Michael Lambert	
Seventeenth	J. W. Mason	Joel W. Mason		Fred'k H. Flagge	Fred'k H. Flagge	Terence Riley	
Eighteenth	S. M. Cox	Samuel S. Urmy		Pat. H. McDonough	Pat. H. McDonough	Michael Fay	
Nineteenth		J. D. Minor	John Quinn	Wm. L. Wiley	John Quinn	John Quinn	
Twentieth	Geo. B. Van Brunt	Geo. B. Van Brunt	John Brown	Henry Clausen, Jr.			
Twenty-first		Robert C. Brown, Horatio P. Allen		Wm. H. McCarthy		Wm. T. Jennings	Wm. T. Jennings

Fifteen Thousand New Voters.

The business of making voters, which is almost the only business which has been done in the Superior and Common Pleas Courts during the last two weeks, closed on Friday night, the law requiring that naturalization papers shall be taken out ten days previous to an election to enable the newly-made citizen to vote at that election. The number of persons naturalized in this City during the last month is estimated at fifteen thousand, which is about the same number as were naturalized previous to the last State election. One thousand are said to have been naturalized in the Superior Court alone on Friday—the judges, clerks and officers of the Court, with a patriotic zeal which did them infinite credit, having sacrificed their rest and continued the business till midnight, in order that no foreigner, yearning for American citizenship, should be compelled to go to bed disappointed. It is to be hoped they will not go unrewarded—the clerks and officers at least—but that the Common Council will vote them each $500 for extra services, as they did last year. The manner in which the naturalization business has been done this year is a counterpart of all previous years, and has often been described. The means adopted to guard against fraud can be inferred from the number of candidates put through the mill in a given time. The Superior Court must have naturalized considerably more than one a minute during a twelve hours' session on Friday. When it is considered that each candidate is required to appear personally before a Judge of the Court, with a witness to swear to his antecedents, the length of time he has been in the country, his moral character, &c., an estimate may be formed of the extreme caution that must have been exercised by the Court in each individual case. Perhaps the most ludicrous feature of this high-pressure naturalization process is where the "moral character" comes in. To see a venerable, grayheaded judge ask a professional swearer of the short-haired, bulldog-faced type, who has just been released from the Penitentiary, "if he knows Mr. McCANN to be a man of good moral character," and to hear the honest and emphatic response of "yes, yer honor," is a spectacle that is calculated to make an American feel proud of his country and to think better of his species. For he knows full well that these newly-made voters will guard with a jealous eye the rights of American citizenship which they have acquired at such great sacrifice; and that if they were asked next day to grant this self-same right of suffrage to a native born *homo* of African descent, they would vote "no" to a man.

Meeting of Workingmen.

In pursuance of a call a large and well attended meeting of General Committee of the Workingmen's Independent Political organization was held at their new headquarters, No. 208 Broadway, last evening, the President, J. C. FREEMAN, Esq., in the Chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

On motion of JOSEPH LESTER, Esq., it was resolved that a Committee of three be appointed to ascertain the views of the candidates who have presented themselves as Workingmen's candidates in reference to the eight-hour law and other measures of importance to this organization and to workingmen in general.

A stormy debate ensued, which was participated in by Mr. BERNHARD and others. The motion being finally put was carried by a vote of 41 to 13. The following gentlemen were appointed as said Committee: Messrs. FREEMAN, PIERCE and DONAHUE.

The usual routine business was transacted and the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

Conservative Nomination for Assembly in the Second District. Brooklyn.

Mr. W. S. ANDREWS, who was recently nominated by the Soldiers and Sailors for the Assembly from the Second Assembly District, (embracing the Third, Fourth and Eleventh Wards,) last night received the unanimous indorsement of the Democrats of his District. Mr. ANDREWS was first put forward by the Conservative wing of the Republican Party and is indorsed by the Democrats as the most available man to defeat the extreme Radical. Mr. ANDREWS is at present Acting Collector in place of Mr. CALLICOTT. He is a young man who served in the Union army from the first to the last of the war.

The Dean Richmond Disaster.

The investigation relative to the collision between the *Dean Richmond* and *Vanderbilt* was continued yesterday before the official inspectors.

Edward E. Roberts testified to being an engineer by profession; on the night of the collision he was a passenger on the *Dean Richmond*, and occupied a stateroom on the starboard side; he was awakened by hearing one or two whistles of his own boat; he thought that they rang soon after to slow, stop and back; next saw a steamboat heading very nearly across the river; he heard the safety-valve raised on the *Richmond*; the *Richmond* was nearest to the east shore; the *Richmond's* bow was pointing straight down the stream; went on board the *Vanderbilt* at her bow; witness saw no negligence on the part of the officers of the *Dean Richmond*, thought everything was well conducted in the transfer of the passengers; thought the engines of the *Richmond* were backing at the time of the collision; heard four bells on the *Richmond*; from the time the bells were rung, about twenty seconds elapsed before the collision occurred; they were rung clear and distinct; on the *Vanderbilt* witness asked the passengers to go aft and hailed a schooner to come to our assistance; thought the *Richmond* made three full turns back before the collision occurred; the first whistle he heard was the answer to the signal of the *Vanderbilt*.

Horace A. Luther, wheelsman on board the *Vanderbilt*, testified that he was at the wheel at the time of the collision; saw the *Dean Richmond* just above Esopus Island, heading for Western Channel; their boat was then heading for the Eastern Channel; blew another whistle when about a quarter of a mile from the *Dean Richmond*; it was replied to by a propeller which was abreast of their port bow; heard no whistles in answer from the *Richmond*; soon after received orders to slow, stop and back; then heard a long-continued whistle from the *Dean Richmond*. The witness further testified as to the discipline prevailing on board the *Vanderbilt*, and the assistance rendered by her officers to the passengers of the *Dean Richmond* on the occasion of the disaster. Their pilot had done all in his power to avert the collision; their vessel, he thought, backed first. On cross-examination the witness stated that the *Vanderbilt* was going at the rate of thirteen knots an hour; after the collision the Captain came out of his state-room in his drawers and shirt; held no conversation with the pilot in charge on the night in question in reference to the collision; was certain that he only heard four whistles from the time they sighted the *Dean Richmond* until the collision occurred.

The proceedings will be resumed to-morrow.

Internal Revenue Matters.

It was stated yesterday that the members of the Kentucky Bourbon Company were indicted at Louisville, Ky., before the Grand Jury on charges of defrauding the Government. The Board of Internal Revenue met again yesterday at their rooms, No. 83 Cedar-street. They are evidently doing active duty at their sessions daily, but the details of the day's proceedings do not reach the public.

The following seizures are reported in evidence of the labor being done toward breaking up the systematic and wide-spread system of fraud.

England & Evans, distillery, No. 637 Avenue A.
E. S. Bumberger, distillery, Eighteenth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
D. Andrew, distillery, No. 521 West Thirty-fifth-street.
Max Bear, distillery, No. 509 West Thirty-fifth-street.
Edward Lowd, distillery, No. 517 West Thirty-fifth-street.
M. Simon, illicit distillery, in Franklin-street.
C. H. BeMan, rectifier, foot of Twenty-ninth-street, East River.
J. Sawyer, rectifier, No. 511 West Thirty-fifth-street.
M. Wamberger, rectifier, No. 513 West Thirty-fifth-street.
E. Bruckman, rectifier, No. 516 West Thirty-seventh-street.
M. Pioriner, rectifier, Nineteenth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
R. Rosenweig, rectifier, No. 357 Greenwich-street.

DETAINED.

10 barrels at No. 315 West Thirty-seventh-street.
7 barrels at the store of T. B. Kerr.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRES YESTERDAY.—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the wooden dwelling in Ninety-second-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, occupied by WM. S. FOGG, as a boarding-house, caught fire from a defective flue and was entirely consumed, only a portion of the furniture being saved. Mr. FOGG'S loss is estimated at $1,500, partially insured. The building belongs to the estate of Mrs. WEYMAN, and was valued at $4,500; understood to be covered by insurance....At 6 P. M. a second fire occurred in the basement of No. 309 West Forty-fourth-street, occupied as a bakery by JOHN REICHWEIN, and resulted in a damage of $100....At 7:30 o'clock last night a third fire broke out in the third floor of No. 163 South-street, occupied by DAVID HALL, bedding and matresses. The flames were not extinguished until Mr. HALL'S stock was all destroyed; amount of loss at present unknown, owing to absence of owners, though it is considered a heavy one. The fourth floor is occupied by THOMAS BETTY, rigger, who looses about $800 by fire and water; insurance unknown. A portion of the second floor is occupied by S. N. SMITH, sails and lamps, who sustains slight loss by water; fully insured. The first and a portion of the second floor is occupied by MILLS & CRAWFORD, ship chandlers, whose loss is $1,000; fully insured.

ITEMS.—Car No. 58 of the Belt Line was run into by a truck in Goerck-street, near Broome, when the pole entered the car, severely injuring MICHAEL FLANAGAN, of No. 300 East Forty-ninth-street.... Mrs. McDONALD'S stable, in Broadway, near One Hundred and Eleventh-street, was entered by burglars on Friday night, who carried off $60 worth of clothing....Coroner GOVER held an inquest yesterday on the body of JOHN FLYNN, who was killed on Wednesday by a Hudson River Railroad freight train, corner of Eighteenth-street and Tenth-avenue. A verdict of accidental death was rendered....HENRY S. LEFMAN died suddenly yesterday at No. 322 West Twenty-fifth-street, from heart disease....WILLIAM E. CROSS, a seaman, fell from the rigging of the ship *Criterion*, in the stream, and received severe injuries. He was removed to the New-York Hospital.... JOHN GROGAN, of No. 410 East Eighteenth-street, had his hand cut off by a circular saw in the kindling-wood yard corner of Eighteenth-street and Avenue B....JOHN GASTLAND, of No. 14 Dry Dock-street, and PATRICK SMITH, of No. 124 Lewis-street, fell from a scaffold at the sectional dock foot of Clinton-street, and were severely injured.

THE LATE BOILER EXPLOSION—TWO MORE BODIES RECOVERED.—Yesterday morning the bodies of two more of the victims to the recent boiler explosion on Pier No. 45, North River, were recovered from the water. The headless body of an unknown man rose to the surface yesterday and was dragged to the dock. It is supposed that the missing head was blown off at the time of the accident, and as no mention was made of him at the time it is surmised that he was some stranger, hence his disappearance was not noticed at the time. The remains of NICHOLAS GORY, the engineer's son, were also recovered yesterday and removed to the Morgue. Coroner WILDEY will give the necessary burial permits, the inquest being postponed until the 7th of November.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. J. D. Fraser, of Montreal, Gen. Randall, United States Army, and Hon. L. H. King, of Albany, are at the Metropolitan Hotel; Gen. J. R. Anderson, of Richmond, is at the New-York Hotel; W. H. Blackman, of the New-Haven *Daily Register*, is at the Revere House; Hon. Erastus Corning, of Albany, Gen. J. H. Geiger, of Ohio, and Hon. William Painter, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Col. Boick, of the Danish Army, Hon. John Butterfield, of Utica, Hon. P. M. Carmichall, of Albany, and Hon. J. M. Matthews, of Connecticut, are at the Astor House; Gen. Spooner, of Massachusetts, G. H. Bradbury, of California, and George Peabody Russell, of Salem, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

REMOVAL OF A POLICE STATION.—The Eighth Ward Police moved their quarters yesterday from the old building on the corner of Wooster and Prince streets, so long occupied by them, to the building, No. 123 Mercer-street, which has been fitted up as a temporary Station-house. The cause of the removal is that the old Police Station is to be pulled down and rebuilt in a substantial manner—a change much needed.

SAILBOAT UPSET.—At 5 o'clock last evening, as the ferry-boat *Somerset* was crossing from New-York to Brooklyn, she collided with a small sailboat containing two men, upsetting her. Fortunately, the men clung to the ferry-boat until a boat was lowered from the *Somerset*, and both were rescued without even getting wet. The strong tide flowing in at the time made the boats unmanageable, which was the prime cause of the accident.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

RECEPTION OF A FIRE COMPANY.—The Fire Department of the Western District of Brooklyn had a grand torchlight procession last evening, on the occasion of the reception of Constitution Engine Company No. 9, on their return from a visit to Philadelphia. They paraded through the principal streets and then partook of a supper at Gothic Hall. Speeches were made on the occasion by Hon. DEMAS BARNES, Hon. MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Hon. JOHN G. SCHUMAKER and others.

INDECENT ASSAULT ON A CHILD.—ADAM IMHOFF, a Dutchtown peddler, was arrested on Saturday on a charge of indecently assaulting a girl named LIZZIE SUISE, while she was on her way from school in Metropolitan-avenue, E. D. He was held by Justice WALTER to await the action of the Queens County authorities.

DIED IN THE STREET.—WM. E. SMITH, forty years of age, while proceeding to his work yesterday morning, fell suddenly dead in Union-avenue, Greenpoint, from the effects of heart disease. He leaves a family in India-street.

FATAL RESULT OF INJURIES.—A youth named FRED. GRAEF died at the residence of his parents, Graham-avenue, E. D., yesterday, from the effects of a fall from a horse on the 16th inst.

NEW-JERSEY.

DESTRUCTION OF A PIANO-FORTE FACTORY BY EXPLOSION AND FIRE—FIVE PERSONS INJURED.—A disastrous boiler explosion took place at 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, resulting in the complete demolition of COLES' piano-forte factory, situated on Weehawken Hill, on the Hackensack Plank-road. The building was a large brick one, 25 by 50, and four stories in height. At the time of the explosion fifteen persons, all Germans, were engaged at work in the establishment, five of whom were more or less seriously injured, three probably fatally. Mr. TOUSEL, one of the proprietors, is considered fatally scalded. He, with the other four injured men, whose names could not be ascertained, was on the second floor, where the hot steam and the falling *débris* scalded and maimed them. The other workmen were on the first floor, and escaped without material injury. Immediately after the explosion a fire broke out, consuming the woodwork and stock, and from thence communicated the flames to a two-story frame dwelling-house adjoining, occupied by a German weiss-beer brewer, which was also totally destroyed. Loss, about $1,500. The loss on the factory is estimated at about $15,000, partially insured.

DEATH FROM VIOLENCE.—Coroner WARREN, of Jersey City, was notified yesterday morning that a German named JULIUS HEARNS, residing in Warren-street, corner of Essex, had died on Thursday night under very suspicious circumstances. HEARNS, who is 33 years of age, had been on a spree and returned home on Thursday evening in a nearly unconscious state, produced apparently from a severe blow on the side of the head. Dr. BOWEN was called and prescribed for the man, but did not succeed in rousing him, and he expired soon after without being able to give any account as to the manner in which he received his injuries. From the fact that all his money and the wallet which he was known to have with him were gone, foul play is suspected. The Coroner is engaged in working up the case, and will make every effort to unravel the mystery.

POLITICAL.—The Democracy of Hudson City held a meeting at Allen's Hotel on Friday evening to take preliminary steps for a mass ratification meeting. The attendance was so large that the meeting was held outside in front of the hotel. JOHN C. HOPKINS was chosen Chairman. Speeches were made by Hon. LEON ABBET, Major VAN REIPEN, HARRY CLAY SMITH, nominee for Assembly, Sixth District, and JOHN H. MIDMER, nominee for Sheriff. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for a mass meeting to be held on Saturday evening next. At the close, a sub-meeting, consisting of about eighty of the leading Democrats was held in the large room of the hotel, where speeches and refreshments were intermingled, and at the time of breaking up it was quite bed-time.

ESSEX COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Essex County Democratic Convention was held yesterday afternoon at Benner's Hall, Newark. Judge WM. B. GUILD was chosen as Chairman: E. H. ENSION, of Orange, and WM. W. POLLARD, of the Fifth Ward of Newark, were elected Vice-Presidents and WM. REILLY, Secretary. The following gentlemen were unanimously nominated by the Convention: For Sheriff—WILLIAM S. BUSH, of Caldwell; for County Clerk—HENRY T. DUSENBERRY; for Coroners—DAVID S. SMITH, of Clinton; ISAAC P. BALDWIN, of Orange, and JOHN S. BALL, of Newark. The Convention was afterward addressed by Gen. E. R. V. WRIGHT upon the issues of the campaign.

INQUEST AND VERDICT OF CENSURE.—Coroner WARREN, of Jersey City, held an inquest last night on the body of an unknown man, who was killed on Thursday evening last, in consequence of a freight train on the Erie Railway running into a baggage-car standing on the track in the depot at Jersey City. The evidence of several of the employes of the road was taken, which went to show that the brakes were out of order; that the Company had been notified of the fact, but had neglected to cause them to be repaired. The jury rendered a verdict "that the unknown man came to his death by accident, and the jury censure the Erie Railway Company for neglecting to keep their brakes in good repair."

INCENDIARY FIRE.—At 12 o'clock Friday night a fire was discovered in a woodhouse in the rear of RITTENHOUSE'S butcher-shop, No. 120 Grove-street, Jersey City. An alarm was given and the firemen soon extinguished the flames, saving the stable adjoining fronting on Morgan-street, in which there were several horses. Had there been a high wind the abominable old frame rookeries that abound there would have been swept away and made room for respectable looking structures. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

JUMPED FROM A WINDOW.—Last evening, about 6 o'clock, a sneak-thief effected an entrance into the residence of CHAS. MURRAY, corner of Montgomery-street and Jersey-avenue, and being caught in a room in the second story, jumped out of the window on to the stoop, a distance of fifteen feet, and made his escape.

STEALING A HORSE AND WAGON.—A man named PATRICK MATHEWS was arrested in Newark yesterday, charged with stealing a horse and wagon, the property of a Mr. BROWN, of New-York. The prisoner was held to await a requisition from the Governor of New-York and the horse and wagon restored to the owner.

The First Judicial District—Condition of Business and need of Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The attention of the members of the Bar (as well as parties to actions) is respectfully invited to the condition of business pending in the First Judicial District. The special motion calendar for the third Monday of October instant, contained 377 motions. One of the best Judges among the whole thirty-three in the State holds the Court, but it is utterly impossible for any one man to do justice to all parties if he attends to all the *ex parte* business and attempts to hear and decide so many motions at the same term. The General Term Calendar for January last contained 346 causes, and it frequently happens that a cause here is not argued in less than two years from the time it is first noticed. The Circuit Calendar issued at the last January Term contained upward of 2,700 causes, and the business in every branch of the Court seems to be on the increase.

At the State election in 1866, the people (without any special act of the Legislature authorizing it) ordered a Constitutional Convention (Constitution, Article 13, Section 2.) The last Legislature obeyed the mandate of the same section, and provided "by law for the election of delegates to such Convention." It specified the number of delegates, how and when they were to be chosen, how vacancies were to be filled, and laid down the duties of inspectors and registers of elections. It specified when and where the Convention should meet, provided for the pay of the members, the secretary and his assistants; specified the duties of the several State officers in connection with the holding of said Convention, and when the act should take effect. It gave to the Convention power to provide for the punishment of a breach of its privileges, stated in what cases such power might be exercised, and required the Convention to submit its work to the people for adoption or rejection at the general election in November, 1867, and it has no power to do so at any other time. It specified when the Constitution should take effect (unless the Convention should prescribe some other time,) and gave it power to fix a time other than the last day of the present year. The Convention certainly could not have met, could not have had these powers without the Legislature. But it has disobeyed the plain mandate of the *Legislature* and failed to meet the just expectations of the people. (Chapter 194, Laws of 1867.)

Now there would seem to be at least two remedies left us besides dividing the State or amending the Constitution or calling another Convention.

One is this: The next Legislature can provide for the election of two more Justices of the Supreme Court in this District.

It will be recollected that Gov. CLARK recommended this in his messages in 1865 and 1866. This would save much of the trouble and uncertainty of depending upon Judges from other districts to assist us. Another remedy is, to apply to the next Legislature for the passage of an act, by virtue of which causes now pending in the Supreme Court in this district may, by an order upon notice, be transferred to the Superior Court, there to be heard and decided in all respects in the same manner as if they had been originally commenced therein. Something should be done as speedily as possible, in order that some of the time of counsel and parties, now needlessly wasted, may be saved. The calling of the special motion calendar, together with the *ex-parte* business, is enough for one Judge, and usually there are enough contested motions and applications for adjournments for two more. I would suggest that a public meeting of the members of the Bar and others be held at an early day, in the New Court-house, to take this matter into consideration, and endeavor to agree upon some plan which will afford relief.

Yours, &c., C. B. WHEELER.

OCT. 26, 1867.

Correction—Note from Mr. Osgood's Counsel.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report this morning of the positions assumed by Mr. OSGOOD'S counsel "in the matter of the receivership of the Columbian Insurance Company," we are made to say, speaking of Judge BARNARD'S order, that he had the right to make it in his private parlor or on the street corner; that the code provides for such a case, and that it is eminently proper that such should be the law. The counsel for Mr. OSGOOD said nothing of the kind. We denied that the moving papers showed that the order was made out of Court, and claimed that from them it appeared to have been made in Court. We denied that the order was made in defiance of law, and repelled the insinuation of counsel opposed that it was made in the Judge's parlor or on the street corner, as not justified in the least degree by their papers, which were silent upon that point, and we declined to argue the question as to the power of the Judge to make the order out of Court, because, as we alleged, it was not in the case as made by the moving papers.

IRA SHAFER,
WHEELER H. PECKHAM.

Condition of the Banks of Canada.

From the Hamilton (Ont.) Times, Oct. 25.

We give below the capital authorized, the amount paid up, total liabilities, and total assets of each of the banks of Canada, with the exception of the Gore, Commercial, and Royal Canadian Banks, as officially reported on the 30th of September last:

Bank of Montreal, authorized capital, $6,000,000; paid up, $6,000,000; liabilities, $12,259,146 25; assets, $19,957,600 15. Quebec Bank, authorized capital, $3,000,000; paid up, $1,476,750; total liabilities, $1,938,486 40; assets, $3,636,490 05. City Bank, authorized capital, $1,200,000; paid up, $1,200,000; total liabilities, $1,445,094 78; total assets, $2,823,443 99. Bank of British North America, authorized capital, $4,866,666; paid up, $4,866,666; total liabilities, $4,936,024; total assets, $9,202,467. Banque du Peuple, authorized capital, $1,600,000; paid up, $1,600,000; total liabilities, $656,465 65; total assets, $2,437,847 44. Niagara District Bank, authorized capital, $400,000; paid up, $279,608 37; total liabilities, $490,380 12; total assets, $795,569 54. Molson's Bank, authorized capital, $1,000,000; paid up, $1,000,000; total liabilities, $490,380 12; total assets, $2,103,524 68. Bank of Toronto, authorized capital, $2,000,000; paid up, $800,000; total liabilities, $2,752,230 05; total assets, $3,840,556 42. Ontario Bank, authorized capital, $2,000,000; paid up, $1,999,580; total liabilities, $3,268,961 70; total assets, $5,551,541 38. Eastern Township Bank, authorized capital, $400,000, paid up, $389,087; total liabilities, $207,187 87; total assets, $648,107 18. Bank Nationale, authorized capital, $1,000,000; paid up, $1,000,000; total liabilities, $555,313 75; total assets, $1,677,515 30. Banque Jacques-Cartier, authorized capital, $1,000,000; paid up, $960,915; total liabilities $965,287 22; total assets, $2,046,470 75. Merchants' Bank, $2,000,000; paid up, $1,338,830; total liabilities, $1,434,476 87; total assets, $2,914,113 83. Royal Union Bank (L. C.) $2,000,000; paid up, $784,112 35; total liabilities, $653,835 11; total assets, $1,478,362 76. Mechanics' Bank, capital authorized, $1,000,000; paid up; $354,835; total liabilities, $173,231 50; total assets, $419,329 96. Canadian Bank of Commerce, authorized capital, $1,000,000; paid up, $560,049; total liabilities, $847,597 49; total assets, $1,443,048 05. Bank of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, authorized capital, $200,000; paid up, $128,560; total liabilities, $194,605 34; total assets, $331,699 80. From the official statement above it appears that the banks of the Province, with the exceptions well known to the public, are in a sound and flourishing condition.

Statement of the Cotton Crop.

Director DELMAR, of the Bureau of Statistics, furnishes the following statement of the cotton crop, showing the number of acres of land sown in cotton and the expected yield of the same for the year 1867, according to the returns of the Assistant Assessors made in response to the requirement of the Treasury Department:

States.	Number of Acres sown in Cotton in 1867.	Expected Yield of Cotton, 1867, averaging bales of 450 lbs. each.
Alabama	1,193,529	325,287
Georgia	1,130,055	309,937
Illinois	1,475	380
Louisiana	360,539	132,519
Missouri	4,539	3,826
Mississippi	807,950	262,740
North Carolina	214,300	98,617
South Carolina	646,770	170,668
Florida	119,665	39,775
Tennessee	358,736	123,601
Texas*	280,862	94,545
Virginia*	18,679	6,357
Arizona	200	75
Total	5,067,025	1,568,357

* Remarks—Texas, one district not reported; Virginia, one district not reported.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Union Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, in an address to the people, says: "General apathy, caused by an apparent failure to appreciate the importance of the contest, is the primary cause of our defeat. Besides this, we had local difficulties and side issues to contend against, sufficient of themselves to destroy us. We lost votes in many places by reason of the legislation of last session, and on the apprehension of negro suffrage; and in Philadelphia on the questions of city taxation and what is known as the Sunday car question and by sundry frauds. And worse than all these, our friends there nominated a ticket for city offices not acceptable to our people, mainly because it had no soldiers upon it. The soldiers themselves, to their credit be it recorded, stood up manfully to their principles, and voted with us as heretofore. But large numbers of their friends would not support the ticket; and in every Republican precinct in the city there were from fifteen to one hundred and fifty of our friends who refused to vote. Thus we lost Philadelphia, and consequently the State."

A private letter from Hon. SIDNEY CLARKE, of Kansas, announces his partial recovery from the congestive chill which attacked him at Monrovia. He makes an earnest appeal "to all Republicans to ignore side issues, and carry the State for Negro Suffrage, upon the success of which measure the salvation of the Republican Party depends.

An Indianapolis dispatch says it is generally admitted that Hon. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, United States Senator, will be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana in the next canvass, to be returned to the Senate if his party should carry the Legislature.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Chickering's, Waters', Arion's, Bradbury's, Vose's, and other new 7 and 7¼-octave pianos to let; also, new melodeons, parlor and cabinet organs to let, and rent applied, if purchased. HORACE WATERS & CO., Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

Joel Ketchum & Co., Columbia, S. C., writes to New-York that "Bartlett's Reversible Sewing-machines meet with general favor South; parties are offering to exchange other kinds for them."

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

An Exhaustless Perfume.—The Atmosphere, which evaporates all other perfumes, leaving the fabrics to which they are applied scentless, does not even diminish the fragrance of PHALON & SON'S "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS." Its voluptuous richness has never been equaled. Once used it will never be relinquished. The taste for it becomes a passion.

Why Shake? Why Burn?

Put these two questions to a man passing through the alternate paroxysms of Fever and Ague, and he will probably reply, "Because I cannot help myself."

But he is mistaken. He *can* help himself. He need not continue to endure the marrow-searching cold and parching heat of intermittent fever unless he chooses.

If there is an established fact in the history of medication, it is this, that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS invariably breaks up the fits of this exhausting disease.

Quinine often fails, and whether it fails or not, it is always a dangerous medicine. It stultifies the brain. The Bitters have no such effect. Quinine shatters the nervous system. The BITTERS, on the other hand, are a glorious nervine; in fact, a specific for nervous ailments.

Medicines, as a general rule, are "bad to take." Not so, this famous vegetable specific. It is mild and agreeable, not pungent and nauseating. The liver is always greatly disordered in intermittent and remittent fevers, and this excellent tonic and alterative has anti-bilious properties of the highest order. The stimulant employed to diffuse its medicinal virtues through the organs of the body is perfectly pure, *and this cannot be said of the spirituous basis of any other tonic.* The best advice that can be given to persons residing in malarious regions, or in crowded cities, is to take it as a PREVENTIVE of diseases incident to both. Whether used as a protective antidote or a remedy, it will be found wonderfully efficacious.

New-York Office, No. 38 Dey-st.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 59 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Auction Notice.—The Sale of Fine Wines, &c., belonging to the late firm of Messrs. I. & W. Geery, will commence on MONDAY next, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their lower store, No. 203 Canal-st., corner Mulberry-st.

This is undoubtedly the finest stock of wines and liquors, &c., to be found anywhere, some dating as far back as 1797, 1800, 1821, &c. Sale without reserve.

Fair Faces will find Fifty Different styles of elegant Promenade Coronals, commonly called Fancy Hats, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Woman Controls by Beauty.—Mme JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevator develops the bust physiologically. 907 Broadway. Sold by druggists.

Gobelin Tapestry of Rare and Curious Design.

Window galleries of walnut, wood and polished steel, can be seen at WALRAVEN'S, No. 686 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BARLOW—SHAW.—On Thursday, Oct. 24, at the German Lutheran Church, Stapleton, S. I., by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Hon. FRANCIS CHANNING BARLOW, Secretary of State of the State of New-York, to ELLEN, youngest daughter of Francis George and Sarah Blake Shaw, of New-Brighton, Staten Island.

MORRISON—STURGES.—On Thursday, Oct. 10, by Rev. S. D. Brown, ALEXANDER MORRISON to MELLIE L., daughter of E. N. Sturges, Esq., all of this City.

NORTON—SANXAY.—On Thursday, Oct. 24, at the Pierrepont-st. Baptist Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. J. B. Thomas, EDWARD N. NORTON to MARY A., daughter of S. Sanxay, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BLUMENTHAL.—On Saturday, Oct. 26, of disease of the heart, ALEXANDER BLUMENTHAL, aged 47 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 131 West 48th-st., this day, (Sunday,) at 1 o'clock.

BODWELL.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 26, WILLIAM, son of Philander and Sarah Bodwell, aged 28 years.

BEERS.—On Saturday, Oct. 26, at Yonkers, N. Y., ASHTON SHIRLEY, only son of W. H. and Emma S. Beers, aged 9 years, 6 months and 26 days.

Funeral from the house at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon. Carriages at depot on arrival of the 12 and 2 o'clock trains from New-York.

BELDEN.—In Galveston, Texas, on Monday, Oct. 14, of yellow fever, HENRY A. BELDEN, aged 28 years.

McCOSKRY.—On Friday afternoon, Oct. 25, after a lingering illness, ROBERT McCOSKRY.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church, corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 29, at 4 o'clock P. M.

VANDERVEER.—After a short illness, on Saturday morning, Oct. 26, RICHARD F. VANDERVEER, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from his late residence, No. 86 Orange-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

WHYTE.—In this City, of consumption, JOHN WHYTE, in the 29th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 31 East 121st., between 3d and 4th avs., without further notice.

WYGANT.—Suddenly, on Friday, Oct. 25, PIERCE, son of Stephen T. and Grace Wygant.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ANGLO-SAXON LODGE.—The members of the above Lodge are requested to attend the funeral of our late Brother, WM. K. BRADISH, from the Central Presbyterian Church, in Schermerhorn-st., near Nevins, at 2 P. M. this day, (Sunday.)

M. CONKLIN, Secretary.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE No. 31, I. O. OF O. F.—The Brothers of this Lodge are requested to meet at their rooms, No. 516 Broadway, on Sunday, the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to attend the funeral of our late Bro. WM. K. BRADISH, who died on Wednesday, 23d inst. By order. SAMUEL MORGAN, N. G.

J. A. CROKER, Rec. Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE OFFICERS AND members of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York and of the Lodges under its jurisdiction, are fraternally invited to attend the funeral of R. W. Bro. JAMES HERRING, Past Grand Secretary, on SUNDAY, Oct. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st. STEPHEN H. JOHNSON, Grand Master.

JAMES M. AUSTIN, Grand Secretary.

PARTIES HAVING BUSINESS CONNECTED with druggists and physicians in New-England, that they wish extended by a reliable and competent man who is now traveling in the New-England States, can make satisfactory arrangements by addressing W. & CO., care Pomeroy & Co., No. 553 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUNDAY LAWS.

Prohibitory Laws, Modern Puritanism, Handicap Legislation, Tyranny of Majorities, the Way to a State Church, How the Legislation of the Rich Oppresses the Poor, and similar subjects of strong present interest, are treated of in

THE INTERFERENCE THEORY OF GOVERNMENT,

By CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED.

Price $1. Copies sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of the price. LEYPOLDT & HOLT, Publishers, No. 451 Broome-st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

A meeting to ratify the Union Republican State and County nominations, and also the nominations of Hon. WILSON BERRYMAN for Senator, and ROBERT C. BROWN, for Assembly, will be held at National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., Harlem, on

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 28, 1867.

The following gentlemen will positively address the meeting:

Hon. HORACE GREELEY,
Hon. F. J. FITHIAN,
Hon. ETHAN ALLEN,
Hon. CHAS. S. SPENCER,
Major JAMES HAGGERTY.

Ladies are invited to be present.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements, W. H. DE CAMP, Chairman.

JOHN NORTON, Secretary.

FOR SHERIFF,
JOSHUA G. ABBE.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.
THE WORKINGMAN'S FRIEND,
FOR SHERIFF,
MICHAEL CONNOLLY.

PEOPLE'S CHOICE
FOR SHERIFF,
JAMES O'BRIEN.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION,
For Supervisor,
ISAAC J. OLIVER.

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE
FOR COUNTY CLERK,
CHARLES E. LOEW.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS AT LAMARTINE HALL, corner of 29th st. and 8th-av.—A circle at 10½ A. M.; Conference at 3 P. M., and Lecture at 7½ P. M., by Rev. THOS. BENNING. Seats free.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR.—East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Services in this Chapel every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.—excepting on the fourth SUNDAY in every month, when the afternoon service will be omitted and an evening service will be held at 7½ P. M. Rev. J. B. CAMPBELL will officiate next SUNDAY.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE 101st anniversary of this Church SUNDAY, Oct. 27. Sacrament at 9 A. M. Bishop JANES will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. D. W. BARTINE, D. D., at 7 P. M. Reunion at 2 P. M.; addresses by former pastors, Gen. FISKE and others. PHILIP PHILLIPS will conduct the singing throughout the day. All former members and friends of the Church, and all strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 9th-av.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., to be followed by the ordinance of baptism.

Preaching at Broadway and 34th-st. Mission at 3½ P. M., by Rev. Mr. WILLIS.

The opening exercises of Bethesda Chapel, No. 501 3d-av., between 35th and 36th sts., will occur at 2½ P. M.

BETHESDA CHAPEL, NO. 501 3D-AV., between 35th and 36th sts., under the auspices of the West 53d-st. Young Men's Christian Association, will be publicly opened SUNDAY NEXT, at 2½ P. M. After SUNDAY NEXT Sunday-school at 2 P. M., and preaching at 3½ P. M. by City Pastors, and prayer meetings WEDNESDAY EVENINGS.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 27th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.; monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock; the essay by Rev. W. N. McVICKAR. Subject—*Friendship and its Advantages.* Young Men's Prayer Meeting every THURSDAY EVENING. Young men cordially invited. L. BOLTON BANGS, Recording Secretary.

REV. WM. B. SPRAGUE, D. D., OF Albany, will preach a memorial sermon on the death of the late Rev. John M. Krebs, D. D., in the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st., New-York, on SABBATH MORNING, Oct. 27, at 10½ o'clock. Dr. SPRAGUE will also preach in the same place at 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, CORNER of Madison-av. and 35th-st.—This Church will be open for divine service on SUNDAY next, (27th inst.,) at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. CHARLES C. TIFFANY, who has been called to the charge of the Church during the Rector's absence, will officiate.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Services on SUNDAY, by Divine permission, by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening—*Jacob's Profession of Faith; Or, How Young People are to Settle their Doubts on Religious Subjects.*

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between 2d and 3d avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. McALLISTER. Subject—*Christ Cleansing the Temple or Purifying the Church.* Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and at 2 o'clock.

CHRIST CHURCH.—AT THE REQUEST OF his parishoners, Rev. Dr. F. C. EWER will repeat in Christ Church, 5th-av., corner of 35th-st., the two morning sermons delivered last Sunday and the Sunday before. Last Sunday's sermon, on the *Inspiration of Scripture*, will be repeated THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

REUNION SERVICES WILL BE HELD on SUNDAY in the 2d-st. M. E. Church, Rev. J. L. PECK, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. P. R. BROWN, first Pastor. Love feast at 2½ and general prayer-meeting at 7 o'clock P. M. Former pastors and members invited.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original permanent mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M.; short addresses by visitors; singing of select pieces by the children.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH—53D-ST., BEtween Broadway and 8th-av. SUNDAY, Oct. 27, preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. C. ESRAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*Man; What can be done with Him?* Evening subject—*Rum!* Seats free.

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, corner of Lexington-av. and 52d-st.—Rev. MANSFIELD FRENCH, of Charleston, South Carolina, will preach in this church TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Evening service at 7½ o'clock. Seats provided for all.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7 o'clock P. M. The usual prayer meeting will follow the evening service. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited to attend.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held at this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children. Strangers are invited to attend.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold Divine Service on SUNDAY, Oct. 27, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., in the Hall at the northwest corner of Broadway and 28th-st. The Rector will preach at each service. Seats free.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JOHN LYLE, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Seamen and those residing in the lower part of the City are invited to attend. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, —50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Seats free. Protestant Episcopal. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Rector, Rev. ABBOTT BROWN.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—A SERMON IN behalf of the New-York City Mission will be preached by Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, D. D., in the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, 5th-av., corner 29th-st.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school in the Chapel at 2½ P. M.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 52d-st. and 3d-av.; preaching on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D. Monthly Sunday-school Concert in the AFTERNOON at 3.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes, and Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN at 7½ P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH—2d-av., near 10th-st., Rev. J. R. HENDRICK, D. D., Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. SUNDAY EVENING, Rev. Dr. FULLER, of Baltimore, will preach. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR 3D-av.—Preaching in the morning at 10½ o'clock by Rev. W. L. HARRIS, D. D., and in the evening at 7 o'clock by Rev. H. F. PEASE, P. E. Prayer meeting to follow the evening sermon.

SABBATH DESECRATION AND OTHER NEW-YORK SINS—A discourse by Rev. Dr. STRYKER in the 34th-st. Reformed Dutch Church (near 8th-av.) TO-MORROW EVENING, Oct. 27, at 7½ o'clock.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. F. BROWN. A temperance meeting at 3 P. M. Addresses by Rev. S. D. BROWN, Dr. SNODGRASS and others. Seats free.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. E. G. BROOKS will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services commence at 3½ o'clock; Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock.

FREE WILL AND OPEN COMMUNION BAPTIST CHURCH, 17th-st., west of 6th-av.—Preaching next SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. CHAS. E. BLAKE, Pastor. Sabbath-school concert at 2 P. M.

SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY IN DODWORTH Hall will be addressed by Hon. WARREN CHASE at 10½ o'clock, and Dr. LARKIN discourses at 7½ o'clock upon *Spirit Fine Arts*, and exhibits spirit drawings and pictures. Seats free.

MRS. C. FANNIE ALLYN SPEAKS before the Spiritualists, at Masonic Hall, East 13th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, and THURSDAY EVENING at 7½. The Children's Lyceum meets SUNDAY at 2½ P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION WORshipping in the Hall of the Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. M. C. SUTPHEN.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts.—Preaching at 10½ and 7, by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. Evening subject—*Manasseh as a Manifestation of Mercy.* Prayer-meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, No. 110 West 14th-st.—Order of SUNDAY services: Communion Service, 7½ A. M.; Morning Prayer and Sermon, 10½ A. M.; Evening Prayer, (Children's Choral,) 3½ P. M.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor.—The text for 10½ A. M.—*We are Saved from Wrath Through Him.* Rev. Dr. BROOKS at 7½ o'clock P. M.

BISHOP WHIPPLE, OF MINNESOTA, will officiate in Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st. on SUNDAY, Oct. 27, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (Rev. Dr. McLEOD'S,) 12th-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. NEVIN WOODSIDE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING at 7¾ o'clock.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH preaches in Church of the Puritans, Union-square, SUNDAY NIGHT, on *Lessons from the London Work Among the Lowly.* Mr. PHILIP PHILLIPS sings.

THE RAINBOW ANGEL.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Mission of Elias.*

UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—Services in this Church on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Entrance on 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear of the Everett Buildings.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on the *Nearness of the Coming of the Lord.* Seats free; no collection.

WEST 23-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, Pastor elect, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and address the Sabbath-schools at 3½ P. M.

REV. DAVID MITCHELL WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church, corner Thompson and Houston-sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. on SUNDAY, Oct. 27, 1867.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF THE 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting 3½ P. M.

SPIRITUALISM.—MR. J. B. CONKLIN will hold public circles THIS EVENING, at his office, No. 826 Broadway, corner 12th-st. Entrance on 12th-st.

REV. NEWMAN HALL, D. D., OF LONdon, will preach in the Collegiate Dutch Church, 5th-av. and 29th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 27th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

YORKVILLE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY Trinity, 84th-st., near 4th-av.; Rev. WILLIAM DRUMMOND will preach MORNING and EVENING.

REV. NEWMAN HALL, D. D., PASTOR of Surrey Chapel, London, will preach at Broadway Tabernacle Church SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH.—34TH-ST. Preaching by Rev. Dr. LONG. MORNING at 10½. EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Strangers welcome.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 26, 1867.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 111⅜	100 Adams Ex. 67
10,000 do. 111¾	100 do. 66¾
25,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C. 112⅛	100 Wells Fargo Ex. 53½
5,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s, C., '64 109⅛	100 Mer. Union Ex. 25½
	72 do. 25⅞
67,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, New 107⅝	100 do. 26
4,000 do. 107¾	4 Amer. Ex. 66
50,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '67, New Is. 107⅝	1100 N. Y. Cen. 112
	100 do. s10 112
25,000 U.S.5s, 10-40s, R. 100⅜	100 do. s30 111⅞
150,000 do. 100⅜	100 Erie R. 72
60,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C. 100⅜	600 do. 72⅝
	100 Erie Railroad P. 78
5,000 Tr. Notes, 73-10s, 2d series 105⅛	100 Bos. Hart. & Erie 16
	100 Hud. Riv. R. s30 124¾
30,000 do 3d Series 105⅛	100 Mich. Cen. R. 108½
48,500 do. 105⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts. 81¾
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new 60⅞	10 Cle. Col & Cin. 97
1,000 do. 60⅞	1500 Reading R. 96⅜
1,000 Missouri 6s. 106	400 do. 96⅜
10,000 do. 106⅛	100 do. b60 96½
1,000 Virginia 6s, c. 47	700 do. 96
3,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. issue 82½	400 M. S. & N. I. 78⅞
	100 do. 78⅝
4,000 O. & M. C. 26	2000 Chi. & N. W. 47⅝
5,000 Ohio & M. 1st M. 88⅛	100 Chic. & N. W. P. 65⅞
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87 94	100 do. 65½
3,000 Mich. So. S.F.B. 100⅛	100 do. b30 65⅞
3,000 To.&W. 1st M. Ex 88	100 do. s30 65½
1,000 do. 88⅛	50 do. 65⅜
1,000 N.Y. & N.H.B. 6s 97	100 do. 65⅞
11,000 G.Wt.R. 2d M. 73	400 Clev. & Tol. R. 103⅛
3,000 C.&R. I.&P.R. 7s 91⅛	100 do. 103
2,000 P.Ft.W.& C. 2d. 97	100 Chi. & R. I. 95⅛
6,000 Chic.&R.I.1stM. 102	100 do. 95⅜
1,000 Harlem 3d M. 98⅛	100 do. 95½
20 Fourth Nat. Bank 106	35 Chic. B. & Q. R. 133½
20 West. U. Tel. 34	20 do. 133
200 do. 34⅛	100 M.&P.D.C. 1st P. 95
300 do. 2d call 34⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. R. 43
200 Boston W. P. 16⅞	20 Mil. & St. Paul P. 63⅞
300 do. 16⅞	200 Del., L.& W. 110
100 Quick. Min. Co. 19	200 T., W. & W. 38⅛
100 Mariposa Pr. 1⅝	100 P., F.W. & Chi. 96¾
300 Pac. M. S. Co. 145	100 do. 96⅞
100 do. s30 144	850 do. 97
600 Atlantic Mail 118	25 do. 97⅛
20 Del. & Hud. C. 147	50 do. 97⅜
10,000 Missouri 6s. 106⅛	200 Chi. & N. W. R. 47⅞
20 Panama R. 300	50 Chic. & R. I. 95⅞
300 P., Ft. W. & C. 97⅜	

SECOND BOARD.

$150,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 112⅛	200 U. S. Ex. Co. 66
75,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62 112⅛	200 do. c30 66⅜
	100 do. 66⅛
35,000 do. 113	30 Mer. U. Ex. 27⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 new 107⅜	240 Reading R. 96⅜
	100 M. So. & N. I. R. 79⅛
15,000 Missouri 6s. 107	400 Cleve. & Pitts. 82
4,000 Tenn 6s, ex-c. 63⅞	100 do. 81⅞
2,000 Tenn. 6s, new 60⅞	2500 Chi. & N. W. R. 47⅞
25,000 do. 60⅞	100 do. 47⅞
30,000 O. & M. C. 25⅞	250 Chic. & N. W. Pr. 65⅞
100 West. U. T. 34⅛	10 Chic. & R. I. 96
200 Bos. Water P. 17	100 Tol., W. & W. 38½
100 Pacific Mail 145⅛	100 do. 39⅛
100 do. 146	200 Tol., W. & W. Pr. s-d 61⅛
200 Erie R. 73⅛	300 P. F. W. & C. 97⅛
300 do. 73⅜	100 do. 97⅛
100 Erie R. Pfd. 77	50 Chi. & Alton P. 125
200 N. Y. Cen. 112⅜	100 Alt. & T. H. Pr. 65
200 Adams Ex. Co. 67	200 Del., L. & W. R. 109⅞
300 Mil. & St. P. R. 44	300 do. 110

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

300 Cum. Coal 26	600 Mich. S. & N. I. 79⅛
100 Adams Ex. 67	200 do. c 79⅛
300 Quick. Min. Co. 18⅞	200 do. b10 79⅜
200 do. 18⅞	100 do. b3 79⅛
500 Pacific Mail 145	400 do. 79
200 West. U. Tel. 33¾	200 do. c 79
200 do. 33⅞	200 do. b3 79
600 do. 34	800 Clev. & Tol. R. 103⅛
100 do. c 34	400 Clev. & Pitts. 82⅛
100 do. c3 34⅛	1000 do. 82
300 do. b3 34⅛	400 do. c 82⅛
300 N. Y. Cen. 112	400 do. 81⅞
100 do. b3 112⅛	200 Chic. R. I. & P. 95⅛
200 do. 112⅛	100 do. c 95⅛
100 do. s1 112	100 do. b3 95⅛
100 do. b5 112⅛	300 Chi. & N. W. R. 47⅞
800 Erie R. 72⅞	200 do. b3 47⅞
600 do. c 72⅞	200 do. 47⅞
1100 do. 72⅞	2800 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 65⅞
500 do. b3 72⅝	200 do. b10 65⅞
200 do. c 72⅞	600 do. 65⅞
200 do. s3 72⅞	100 P., F. W. & C. 96⅞
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf. 63	100 do. 97
100 do. c 63	100 do. 96⅞
200 Reading R. b3 96⅛	

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Boston W. P. 17	400 N. Y. Cen. 112⅜
5 Am. Ex. Co. 67½	200 do. b3 112⅜
100 Cum. Coal b30 26	300 Mich. S. & N. I. 79⅛
100 Quicksilver 18⅞	200 do. c 79⅜
100 Wells, F. & Co. Ex 53⅞	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr. 64
100 West. Union T. b3 34⅛	200 C., R. I. & P. 95⅞
100 Reading R. 96⅜	200 do. 95⅞
100 Erie R. 73⅛	500 do. b3 95⅞
100 do. b10 73⅛	600 Chi. & N. W. 47⅞
1100 do. 73⅛	100 do. 48
300 do. c3 73⅜	1500 do. 48
200 do. b10 74⅛	300 do. s3 47⅞
200 do. s10 73⅛	100 do. 48
300 do. 73⅛	800 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 66⅛
100 do. s4 73⅛	100 P., F. W. & C. b3 98

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

10 Mer. U. Ex. 27	400 Erie Railroad 72⅞
100 Pacific Mail 145⅞	1800 do. 73
100 West. U. Tel. 34	100 do. 72⅞
100 N.Y. Cen. R. 112⅛	200 M. S. & N. I. R. 79
100 do. 112⅛	100 Chi., R. I. & P. 95⅛
100 do. 112⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. b3 47⅞
100 Hud. R. R. 126	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. 66⅛
100 Reading R. b3 96⅛	100 Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 97⅛

SATURDAY, Oct. 26—P. M.

The sales of Gold early in the forenoon were at 141⅞@142@142⅛ ℘ cent., but the rates soon declined to 141⅞@141⅞ ℘ cent. The Cash Gold was made very scarce, and as much as ⅛@⅛ ℘ cent. was paid for its use until Monday to adjust the settlements of the day. The impression prevailed that from and after Monday there will be no further difficulty in the supply of the Cash Gold, and we have reason to believe that the Treasury Office here will be prepared, under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, to advance, by way of accommodation, upon the First of November Interest Schedules, three or four days in anticipation of the regular day of payment. A large amount of the Coupons have already been scheduled and verified at the Office.

The gradual return to ease in the Money Market to the Stock Brokers for some days past has resulted in lowering the rate, on call, to 6 ℘ cent. on pledge of the Public Funds, and 6@7 ℘ cent. on approved Miscellaneous collateral. The strong Brokers were accommodated in most instances to-day at 6 ℘ cent., without reference to their collateral. The Banks, as well as private lenders, appear to have more Money to place on call. The Banks on their returns to the Clearing House gain this week $2,000,000 in Greenbacks, while their Gold and Gold Notes are reduced to $1,150,000 by the Customs Payments into the Treasury Office. The Loans and Deposits at Bank are much the same as last Monday—about half a million lower on both lines.

The Public Funds were generally higher than on Friday through the forenoon, and on the easy Money market and the Foreign quotations became quite excited later in the day, and the Gold-bearing Stocks all advanced ⅛@⅜ ℘ cent., including the new 5-20s of 1867, although no less than $7,612,000 of this class have been issued from the Treasury this week in exchange for the Second and Third Series of 7.30 ℘ cents. The Railway market was also firmer at the Stock Exchange, and after an active day's business left off as follows as compared with the last quotations of Friday night:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	100⅜	100⅜	Northwest	47⅜	47⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112⅜	113⅛	N. West Pref.	65⅞	66⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅜	107⅜	Rock Island	95⅜	95⅞
N. Y. Central	112	112⅜	Fort Wayne	97⅜	97⅜
Erie	72⅝	72⅞	W. U. Telegraph	33⅜	34
Hudson	127	127	St. Paul Pref.	63	63⅜
Reading	96	96⅛	Pacific Mail	145	146
Mich. Southern	79	79⅛	American Gold	141⅛	141⅜
Pittsburgh	82	82	Bills on London	108⅞	108⅞
Tenn. 6s, new	60⅛	60⅞			

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States—the market late in the afternoon under considerable excitement on the 5-20s of 1862-65, May and November, and some talk of a "corner" in the deliveries of the 1862s:

6 ℘ cent., 1867 142	5-20 cou., 1865, new is. 107⅝
6 ℘ cent., reg., 1881 112⅛	5-20 cou., 1867 107⅝
500 & 1,000, 1881 112⅛	Oregon ℘ yearly, '81 107
5-20 registered, 1862 104⅞	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1871 116
5-20 cou., small 113	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1871 119
5-20 500 & 1,000 112⅞	10-40 registered 100⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864 110	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874 100⅜
5-20 reg., 1865 108⅛	7 3-10 2d series 105⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000 110⅞	7 3-10 3d series 105⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

N.Y. Reg. B'y loan 107⅜	Illinois coupon 6s, 1877 101⅛
N. Y. B'y loan 107⅜	Illinois coupon 6s, 1879 101⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1872 109	Illinois 6 ℘ c. War Loan 101⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1873 109	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex-c. 63⅞
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874 109	Tennessee new bds 60⅞
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1875 109	Virginia 6s, n. b. 44⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1877 100	Georgia 6s 73
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874 91	North Carolina 6s 60
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881 102	N. C. 6s, ex coupons 50⅛
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886 102	North Car. 6s, n. bds 50⅛
Illinois C. bonds 1880 100⅜	Missouri 6s 106
Illinois reg., 1880 100⅜	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is. 82⅛
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860 101⅛	Missouri Pacific R. is. 106
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862 101⅛	California 7s 125
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865 101⅛	Connecticut 6s 100
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870 101⅛	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan 188	Irving 106
Merchants' 117	Nassau 106
Mechanics' 119	Shoe and Leather 112
America 138	Corn Exchange 120
City 200	Continental 105
National 107	Commonwealth 106
Seventh Ward 110	Impt'rs. & Traders' 110
State of New-York 110	Manuf's & Merchants 105
American Exchange 114	Fourth National 106
Bank of North Am's 106	Oriental Bank 135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n. 94	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd. 89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876 103	Tol. & W. 2d M. 81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76 110	Tol. & W. eq. bonds 69

N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-76 110	Gt. Western 2d M. '93 73
Erie 1st Mort. 1867 108	Gal. & Chi. extended 101
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879 101½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M. 101
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883 99½	Chi. & R. I. 1st M. 101½
Erie 7s, 4th ind. 1880 [illegible]	Chi. & R. I. Con. Iss. 91
Erie 7s, 5th ind. 1888 89	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M. 101
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869 102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M. 104¾
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85 104	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M. 97
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72 103½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M. 94½
Harlem 2d M. 1868 [illegible]	Cleve. & P. 2d M. 94
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82 108	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv. 95
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M. 93½	Cleve. & P. 4th M. 79
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c. 100	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M. 103
Pac. R. 6s, guar. by Mo. 103½	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc. 90
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875 117½	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort. 86
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pfd 88	Peninsula R. R. bonds 75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc. 80	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M. 75
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n. bds 82½	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st Mge. 68
Chi. & N. W. 1st M. 84	N. Y. & N. H. 6s 97
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv. 69	

The following paragraph appeared in the New-York *Tribune* this morning, and also in nearly the identical language in this morning's *Herald:*

"A panic took place on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, owing to a sudden dropping out of sight of several fancies which had been selling freely for some time past. *This is a premonitory of what may be expected here.* Boston Water Power, Quicksilver and etc, have already fallen to one-half of their late selling price, and others must soon follow. *Northwestern Common, Erie, Michigan Southern, Ohio Certificates* and others which pay no dividend, &c., &c."

We have carefully examined the Philadelphia Stock Exchange official reports of Friday, and also inquired of sundry Brokers here in daily (and by telegraph, hourly) correspondence with Philadelphia, and find no trace of the "panic" referred to. We apprehend that our neighbors have been badly *sold,* and by some shrewd, and, perhaps, not over-scrupulous *Bear* in "Erie, Michigan Southern, Northwest Common, &c."

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Oct. 9, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,675,000..Increase..	£3,680
Public deposits	7,557,442..Increase..	29,947
Other deposits	18,802,800..Decrease..	127,019
Gov'ment securities	12,894,872..No change.	
Other securities	17,164,197..Decrease..	88,549
Notes unemployed	13,461,975..Decrease..	157,575

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,527,035, being a decrease of £349,980; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £24,109,084, showing a decrease of £335,081 when compared with the preceding return.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the third week in October:

1867	$121,333
1866	113,436
Increase	$7,897

Comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the third week in October:

1867	$103,862
1866	106,970
Decrease	$3,108

Earnings of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company:

Third week in October, 1867	$149,500
Third week in October, 1866	106,327
Increase	$43,173

The following are the daily conversions, this week, of the 7.30 ℘ cents, Second and Third Series, into United States 5-20s of 1867, January and July Interest:

Monday, 21st	$831,600
Tuesday, 22d	1,097,350
Wednesday, 23d	1,307,800
Thursday, 24th	2,016,350
Friday, 25th	1,251,650
Saturday, 26th	1,117,850
Total six days	$7,622,600

The Philadelphia *North American* of this morning says of the week's Coal trade:

"The quantity of Anthracite Coal transported this week by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company is 80,202 tons, and by Schuylkill Canal 35,369 tons. Total, 115,571 tons, against 105,834 tons the corresponding week last year, showing an increase of 9,737 tons.

We notice no material change this week in the Coal trade. The demand for domestic sizes continues active, while for the large there appears to be little or no inquiry. Out of the large weekly production of Coal, only about one-fifth consists of stove. Very few collieries have capacity to furnish exceeding that proportion, and so long as this inactivity in the large sizes continues, there must be a scarcity of egg and stove in the market.

Shipments from Port Richmond both East and South are active, and we learn that no Coal is at present accumulating upon the wharves. Coastwise freights during the week advanced about 10c. ℘ ton, in consequence of the scarcity of vessels, and it is feared that, unless the supply should greatly improve between this and the close of the season, the highest point has not yet been reached.

Prices of Coal continue unchanged and firm. Broad Top, $4 90@$5; Gas Coal, $6; White Ash for Eastern shipment, steamer and broken, $4 25; egg and stove, $4 50; Locust Mountain steamer and broken, $4@$4 10; egg and stove, $4 25@$4 30; all stove, $4 40@$4 50; Red Ash egg and stove, $4 40@$4 75, and Lykens Valley $5 25, as to quality, on board of vessel."

The earnings of the South Western (Ga.) Railroad, for the years ending Aug. 1, 1867 and 1867, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal,* have been from the following sources:

	1866.	1867.
Up freight through	$114,730 64	$135,274 58
Up freight, way	214,214 96	185,812 53
Down freight through	66,479 72	141,741 68
Down freight, way	111,864 14	228,097 57
Up passage, through	20,338 20	28,478 26
Up passage, way	16,983 85	19,156 71
Down passage, through	130,569 20	124,895 05
Down passage, way	130,163 25	130,237 00
United States Mail		10,804 26
Miscellaneous	41,501 62	2,365 56
Total	$856,845 60	$1,006,963 20
Expenses, viz:		
Repairs of road	$223,276 78	$173,760 54
Repairs of buildings	4,479 17	5,943 96
Fuel and water	24,276 84	28,849 03
Maintenance of motive power	72,583 77	93,501 19
Maintenance of cars	70,809 25	94,977 44
Transportation expenses	111,575 73	129,611 43
Incidental expenses	6,042 59	8,810 96
Total	$513,044 13	$535,454 55
Earnings less expenses	$343,801 47	$471,498 65
Paid on account of reconstruction of Fort Gaines Branch	$33,695 80	
Eufaula bridge	1,701 21	
Right of way	2,128 70	
Internal Revenue tax	23,763 68	
Annuity to City of Macon	1,250 00	—62,539 39
Leaving a balance of		$408,959 26
Disposed of as follows:		
Dividend 5 per cent. Feb. 14, 1867		$160,170 00
Interest on bonds		34,160 00
Appropriated for iron		40,000 00
Appropriated for two locomotives		30,000 00
Dividend 4 per cent. Aug. 8, 1867		128,156 00
Appropriated for revenue tax		6,407 80
Surplus		10,065 46
Total, as above		$408,959 26

The gross earnings show an increase over the previous year of $150,107 60, or about 17½ ℘ cent.; with an increase in ordinary expenses of only $22,410 42, or 4½ ℘ cent. The total number of miles in use at the close of the year was 207½. The average number of miles in use during the year was 193. The earnings per mile were: Passenger and mail, $1,624 72; freight and miscellaneous, $3,592 65—total, $5,217 37. The current expenses were $2,774 37 per mile; including tax and annuity, they were $2,903 98; and the net earnings, $2,313 39. The gross earnings per mile run by engines, were $2 26; current expenses, $1 82; net earnings, $1 45.

The total number of bales of cotton transported during the year was 137,696, of which 81,666 bales were from the Southwestern Railroad proper, and 56,030 from the Columbus and Muscogee Railroad. The number transported in 1866 was 87,250—making a total increase for the year of 50,446 bales. From the Southwestern Railroad to Macon there were 24,136 bales; from Columbus and Muscogee Railroad to Macon, 115 bales—total to Macon, 24,251—a decrease from the previous year of 4,882 bales.

The number of through passengers for the year was 12,003; way passengers, 97,454—total, 109,457, being an average per day of 300, against 317 in 1866, and 353 in 1860. Total number of passengers carried over the road since it was opened in July, 1851, 2,127,744.

The Company had 22 locomotives, of which 12 were in good order, 3 were in shops for repairs, 4 wanting repairs, and 3 were out of use. The stock of cars consisted of 13 first-class and 7 second-class passenger and baggage, 5 baggage and mail, 1 express, 2 provision, 9 conductors, and 240 for freight, stock, &c. The number of miles run by passenger and mail trains was 154,682; by freight and other trains, 151,653—total, 306,335.

The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Company to Aug. 1, 1867:

Received for capital stock	$3,203,900 00
Bond account	437,000 00
Fare tickets issued	6,579 65
Earnings since Aug. 1, 1866	990,700 96
Due other railroads	28,810 97
Unclaimed dividends, Nos. 1 to 25	76,021 00
Unclaimed dividends, Nos. 15 to 22, Savannah list	21,794 00
Dividend No. 23, Savannah list	15,571 00
Premium and discount	3,237 67
Bills payable	632 77
Profit and loss	271,168 43
Total	$5,055,416 45
Equipment	414,195 46
Current expenses	535,454 55
Interest on bonds	34,160 00
Internal Revenue tax	23,763 68
Annuity to City of Macon	1,250 00
Stock in other companies	47,394 73
City of Columbus bonds	5,000 00
Montgomery and West Point Railroad Bonds	1,000 00
Dividend No. 26, paid	153,140 00
Suspense account	201,985 10
Bills receivable	56,173 05
Cash	193,768 50
Total	$5,055,416 45

President—WILLIAM S. HOLT.
Directors—William A. Black, Timothy M. Furlow, John McNab, John E. Jones, William M. Wadley, Virgil Powers, Alexander R. Lawton.
Treasurer—John T. Boifeuillet.
Engineer and Superintendent—Virgil Powers.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* of Oct 24, says:

"The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company proposes to build a railroad from opposite Dunleith to Monroe, Wis., and connecting with its present line at Janesville. A survey has been made which is pronounced satisfactory. This project is the result of a controversy now pending between the Illinois Central and the Northwestern Railroads, in which both parties agree to disagree, and the Northwestern is determined to render itself independent of its connection with the Central at Freeport by building a new line to connect Dubuque directly with its present line. A Dubuque paper says: 'The distance by the surveyed route from Dubuque to Monroe is sixty-two miles; from Monroe to Janesville it is thirty miles, and from Janesville to Chicago the distance is ninety-two miles by the Northwestern Road. The total distance from Dubuque to Chicago, when the Monroe connection is completed, will be one hundred and eighty-four miles. By the old route by way of Freeport the distance to Chicago is one hundred and eighty-eight miles.' We learn that the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad has leased the Monroe branch of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, extending from Monroe to Janesville, where its own line comes in. The next step will, of course, be to extend the road from Monroe to Dubuque. It seems that the immediate cause of the controversy between the Illinois Central and the Chicago and Northwestern (as stated by officers of the latter,) was the action of the Central in assuming that they had entire right to handle all freights passing over their Dunleith branch from Freeport, and to charge therefor as they pleased, without reference to the parties interested, or to the citizens of Dubuque, and that, in violation of their faith with grain shippers and with the Northwestern Company, they diverted eastward bound shipments from the direct and natural channel to Chicago, sending the grain in a roundabout way for the purpose of obtaining increased compensation, and delivering at elevators in which the Company was alone interested. This is the Northwestern's version of the quarrel.'"

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1867.

SIR: In answer to the inquiry of yours of the 3d inst., "Whether when a cask of fermented liquors is returned to a brewery, with the contents not having been drawn out, and with the stamp unbroken, the brewer may be permitted to remove the stamp and affix it to another cask," I have to say that the permission suggested cannot be granted. The intention of the law is that these stamps shall be so affixed as that they cannot be detached without defacement, and the dating of the cancellation is also intended to prevent a fresh use of the stamp. One, if not both, of the conditions of taxation exist in the case you mention, and the stamp must be affixed whenever such condition attaches, and cannot be afterward removed for fresh use in any case whatever. Respectfully yours,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

To THEODORE TOWNSEND, Collector Fourteenth District, Albany, N. Y.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Inspections and Reviews—Current Movements and Miscellaneous Gossip.

The following summary of National Guard movements and gossip is published for the information of those interested in such matters:

INSPECTIONS DURING THE WEEK.

On Monday last the Eleventh Regiment was inspected at Tompkins-square. Col. MAIDHOFF was in command, and reviewed the battalion in company with Capt. SKIDMORE, who acted as inspector in place of Major TAYLOR, retired. As usual with this German organization, the details of the review and inspection were correctly carried out. There were 640 present and 59 absent, making the aggregate strength 699.

The Third Regiment was also inspected on Monday at Tompkins-square, Colonel and Brevet Brig.-Gen. BENDIX being in command. This zouave regiment still contains much loose material, though the returns show that the work of weeding out the disaffected and insubordinate has been vigorously carried out. The non-commissioned staff wore a new style of uniform, intended to be adopted by the entire command, being a mixture of the chasseur and zouave styles, though neater than the present one. Major GODFREY inspected the battalion, and Gen. BURGER was on the ground with a portion of his staff. The official returns show that there were 335 present and 110 absent, or 445 total, a very fair exhibit.

On Tuesday the Fifth Regiment was inspected at Tompkins-square, Col. MEYER in command. The attendance of this splendid regiment was a most gratifying one, there being 657 present and only 167 absent, showing the effective strength of the command to be 824. Major GODFREY inspected the battalion, which appeared to good advantage in their serviceable heavy artillery uniform. We have had frequent occasion to speak of the absurdity of a regiment parading with more than two colors, as the Fifth did on this occasion. Paragraph 719 of the State Regulations directs that only two colors be carried or allowed to each infantry regiment, and it would be as well to observe the regulation in that respect as in others. The double quick was not correctly performed on the review, Drum-Major BERCHERT's drummers being too rapid in their beats. Brig.-Gen. BURGER was present during the day.

The First Regiment Artillery was reviewed and inspected on Wednesday at Tompkins-square, as a dismounted battalion. This organization appears to such good advantage on foot that the opinion seems to be general that the regiment be made a permanent infantry battalion. Last year we suggested that batteries of light howitzers be furnished this regiment, to be drawn by hand, as the Washington Grey Troop did during the "Quarantine Sepoy War," as it was derisively called. In case of a riot or other civil disturbance these howitzers would be of actual service, while the heavy field guns now in use (disuse would perhaps be the correct term) would be positively a source of danger and incumbrance to the troops themselves. Col. ZELLER was in command, and Maj. GODFREY inspected the battalion. The attendance was very good, there being 541 present and 170 absent, or a total of 711.

The Fourth Regiment was inspected and reviewed on Friday at Tompkins-square, Col. H. D. HULL commanding. We were sorry to see this regiment, which once promised so much, parade with such thin ranks, though the appearance of the men was quite fair. The manœuvres of parade and inspection were well observed and passed off in a satisfactory manner, Capt. SKIDMORE acting as the inspecting officer. From the company returns we learn that there were 256 men present and 319 absent, making an aggregate of 575 for eight companies. It would be interesting to know how many of these 319 absentees have drawn uniforms, and how they perform duty during the year. There is good material in the Fourth Regiment, and the officers are all first-class men, and there can be no good reason why the organization should not be a prosperous one. In this connection we may as well correct an erroneous impression which exists, and state that there are very few members of the old Fifth New-York Volunteers in this National Guard regiment, which is a pity, as the *morale* could not fail to be improved by their presence. Gen. BATCHELOR was present at the inspection of the Fourth.

The inspection of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, Col. CONKLING commanding, took place on Thursday, but we refrain from making any remarks thereon, as the entire affair was beneath criticism. Why so many good and veteran soldiers should permit themselves to be commanded by such incompetent officers, is one of the mysteries of the day.

The Ninety-sixth Regiment was inspected at Tompkins-square on Friday, under command of Col. KREHBIEL, and made a most flattering exhibit, there being 604 present and 164 absent, making the aggregate strength 768. For so young a regiment, the Ninety-sixth may well be proud of such a record, and it shows that affairs are working harmoniously in the command. As usual with this regiment, the appearance of the battalion while under arms was a creditable one, though it is to be hoped that they will soon adopt a distinctive uniform, which will increase their popularity and strength.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of this command will assemble in fatigue uniform, with side arms, for instruction and drill, at the Regimental Armory, on Thursday evening, Oct. 24, and on Wednesday evening, Oct. 30, at 7:30 o'clock. Immediately after the drills the commissioned officers will assemble in the usual room for a short course of theoretical instruction. The lesson for Thursday evening will consist of the school of the company, Upton's Tactics.

Discharged.—The following members of Company K, having removed from the district, are hereby discharged: Walter H. Mead, Oct. 5, 1867; Joseph A. Miller, Oct. 5, 1867; James Nichols, Oct. 5, 1867.

Expelled.—For violation of company by-laws and total neglect of duty—Company G, Michael J. Shanney, No. 341 West Houston-street; Company K, Angelo H. Fasel, Frank Oakley, Philip Paulscraft.

Deserted.—Edward Anderson, Andrew Cassidy, Ozias Bedell, Henry L. Dual, Stephen Durand, Edwin A Louez, John McBride and Henry Pauli, of Company K.

THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

Gen. BURGER, of the Second Brigade, announces that Col. JOEL W. MASON, having reported for duty after expiration of furlough, will reassume command of the Sixth Regiment. Lieut.-Col. BERNARD SCHWARTZ, who has commanded the regiment during the furlough of Col. MASON, deserves the acknowledgment of the Brigadier-General commanding for the faithful performance of duties while in such command, and will turn over all orders and papers concerning the Sixth Regiment Infantry to the Colonel. Col. MASON states in a recent order that, in compliance with Brigade Orders, this regiment will parade, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, for the annual inspection and review to-morrow, the 28th inst. Commandants of companies, non-commissioned staff, band and field music will report to the Adjutant at the armory at 7:30 o'clock, and the field and staff to the Colonel at 8 o'clock, at which time the Adjutant will form line in Broome-street, between Crosby and Centre, right on Centre-street.

ANDREW SCHAPPEL has been commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company K.

GOLD MEDALS.

Corporal LEE, of Company A, Forty-seventh Regiment, has received a medal for having recruited the largest number of men for that Company since 1863. Sergt. DE NYSE, of the same regiment, received a gold medal for having recruited the largest number of men for that regiment during the year ending October, 1865.

Ex-Quartermaster GEORGE W. ROSEVELT has offered to present to the Seventy-first Regiment a gold medal, to be held by the company recruiting the largest number from inspection to inspection, and to be worn by the member of that Company who has recruited the most.

Capt. JOHN E. MEYER, of Company A, Fifth Regiment, has received a gold medal for parading with the largest number of men at the recent inspection of that Regiment. Serg. ECKSTEIN, of Company K, has also received the recruiting medal for the largest number of recruits obtained.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Our official list of changes in the National Guard was not received this week, in consequence of the absence of Gov. FENTON from the State Capital.

Some of the regiments in the First Division are having a lively dispute regarding their priority in drilling in Upton's Tactics. The question is a frivolous one, and had better drop, while stricter attention to study will improve all the contestants.

The Onondaga Historical Association contemplates publishing a history of the various regimental and company organizations that left that county to aid in suppressing the rebellion.

Major-Gen. H. B. DURYEA, of the Second Division, has tendered his resignation to the Governor, and anticipates its being accepted at an early day. Several candidates for the position thus rendered vacant have already appeared. It is to be hoped that a capable man will be selected.

The first promenade soirée of Company D, Seventy-ninth Regiment, took place on Thursday evening at their armory, corner of Greene and Houston streets, when a large assemblage of their friends enjoyed a very pleasant evening. The Committee of Arrangements were indefatigable.

Mr. WM. H. FARRAR, late Colonel of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, has announced his intention to appeal to the Governor from the decision of the Court-martial which sentenced him to be cashiered, and has in preparation a statement, to be made public, showing an indebtedness to him from the regiment of over $1,000. We give him the benefit of this statement.

Mr. WM. H. CHESEBROUGH has been appointed Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of Major-Gen. SHALER, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

The Tenth, Twenty-fifth and Eighty-second Regiments, comprising the Ninth Brigade, together with a squadron of cavalry and battery of artillery, were reviewed at the Albany Parade Ground on Thursday last by Gov. FENTON and Gen. CARR, accompanied by their respective staffs.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE PORT—IMPORTANT DECISION.

Chas. W. Goddard, Captain of the Port, vs. *Edward Cunard.*—The following opinion, which sufficiently explains itself, was rendered by BARNARD, J., yesterday:

The defendant's steamships are permitted by the laws of the United States to enter the Port of New-York on the same terms as vessels of the United States. By the State law under which the plaintiff brings this action, such vessels arriving at and entering the Port *or* loading or unloading therein, or making fast to any wharf therein, are subjected to a charge to the Captain of the Port of one cent and five mills per ton. All other foreign vessels which shall arrive at or enter the said Port, *and* load or unload, or make fast to any wharf therein, are subjected to a charge to the same officer of three cents per ton. It is quite clear the Legislature did not intend to charge the more favored vessels for a simple entry into the port, while the less favored were only subjected to charges for loading and unloading, or making fast to a wharf in the port. "Or" should read "and" in the clause under which the defendant's vessels are subjected to fees, thus making the two classes of vessels chargable for the same thing, and the rate of charges only differing. The defendant occupies his own dock at Jersey City, his vessels entering the port and, as required by the State emigration laws, anchored in the harbor to discharge passengers in barges, to be landed at Castle Garden, and then proceeding to his docks in New-Jersey. These docks are out of the jurisdiction of New-York, and the State law can give no claim for making fast vessels thereto. I do not think the discharge of passengers in the harbor, as required by State law, an unloading of the vessel within the meaning of the act. It was designed to regulate the use of the piers and wharves of the State of New-York, and waters adjacent thereto, and was not intended to operate upon vessels which simply passed through the waters of the harbor on their way to another State, and not using any dock in this State, or loading from or unloading upon its soil.

Neither within the letter nor spirit of this act can it be said that the defendant's vessels unloaded in the port of New-York by delivering certain passengers to the State agents in the waters of the harbor. I think, therefore, the defendant is entitled to judgment, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—OCT. 26.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

VERDICT AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.

Albert Sachen vs. *The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—In this case, (previously reported,) which was a suit for damages for the loss of a child who was killed by being run over by one of defendant's cars in Broome-street, the jury this morning brought in a sealed verdict for the plaintiff for $500.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE NEWCOMB CASE.

The examination in this case was resumed. Wm. W. Dow continued his evidence for the prosecution. He detailed the substance of a conversation which occurred between Dow and Brockway, in which the latter spoke of his desire to make a present of a watch to one of the detectives, and suggested that the parties should exchange watches, Brockway wishing to have Dow's watch, one better than his own to make a gift of to the officer. The suggestion was enough for Dow, who also had a difficulty to settle with justice, and then the plan of winning over the defendant was agreed upon, from which arises the present prosecution.

At the conclusion of this testimony yesterday, the Commissioner becoming aware that two distinct attempts would be made to arrest the witness—one by a policeman, to answer a charge of perjury preferred in this City; and the other by a United States Deputy-Marshal, to appear for trial in New-Hampshire, where he is under indictment for counterfeiting—committed the witness as a witness to the County Jail to await the Commissioner's final decision in the case, there being a probability that these contemplated arrests were for the purpose of preventing witness from giving any further testimony, if required, on this examination, or at any rate from appearing as a witness on the trial, in case Newcomb should be held for trial. Two other important witnesses are to be yet examined for the Government—Col. William P. Wood and Mrs. Caroline Brockway, the wife of the convicted counterfeiter, Charles O. Brockway. In reference to the charge in this case, Newcomb asserts he acted under instructions from Wood, and that Wood afterward "went back on him," while Wood asserts he knew nothing of the matter until Dow informed him that Newcomb had swindled him out of $750 by promising to get his discharge and making him believe he had done so.

The further examination will be proceeded with on Wednesday next.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The following wills were admitted to probate, viz.: William Simpson, Eliza P. Duryee, Johanna Falkenmayer, William Mehan, Daniel McKenney, William Budde.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration were granted to the following estates: John Lynch, James H. Smith, Henry H. Suhng, Louis Weng, Ann Buckingham, Henry Janssens, Josiah C. Woodford, Adam Nell, Catharine Purdy, Adaline P. Skinner.

GUARDIANS APPOINTED.

Letters of guardianship were issued to Catharine W. St. John, guardian of Anna St. John; Emily M. Butler, of Lucinda D. Butler; Mayer Mayer, of John G., Anna and Maria Staib; Frederick Germann, of Martin, Sophia, Matilda and Ann Held.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—OCT. 26.

By Presiding Judge Leonard, and Judges Clerke and Barnard.

Cases heard at the Extra General Term, held in May, 1867, before Leonard, Ingraham and J. C. Smith, J. J. John Simpkins *vs.* Joseph W. Lowe; judgment reversed and a new trial ordered with costs to abide the event. Opinion by Ingraham, J.; Smith, J., dissenting. Nicholas Ernst *vs.* Edgar Reed; judgment reversed and a new trial ordered with costs to abide the event. Opinion by Smith, J. Lewis Sarmont *vs.* Herman Baetzer et al.; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Smith, J. John P. Nessle et al. *vs.* Henry Reese et al.; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Smith, J. D. Sommers Howe *vs.* George Savoy et al.; judgment affirmed with costs; dissenting opinion by Smith, J.

Motions heard at an adjourned General Term, Oct. 12, 1867, held by LEONARD, P. J., and Smith and Fullerton, J. J.—Matthew W. Stewart *vs.* Jackson S. Schultz and others, of the Board of Health; order affirmed with $10 costs; opinion by Smith, J.

Cases heard before LEONARD, P. J., and Barnard and Clerke, J. J., at the June General Term, 1867—George H. Renton *vs.* John Kelly, Sheriff; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by LEONARD, P. J.

Case heard before BARNARD, P. J., and Sutherland and Davis, J. J.—James Law et al. *vs.* William Graydon, et al.; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Sutherland, J.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 26.

By Judge Fullerton.

John Seigel *vs.* W. H. Wilson et al.; cause restored to the Calendar. Fleischhauer *vs.* Tusk et al.; order granted. Slade *vs.* Slade et al.; motion denied. Allerton *vs.* Martin; motion granted. Windeborn *vs.* Reid et al.; order granted. Van Tuyle et al. *vs.* James Lane; order granted. Cutler *vs.* Lawrence; motion denied. Muller *vs.* Muller; reference ordered. Della Parra et al. *vs.* Davis, Jr.; motion granted to strike out all that part of the complaint, &c.

By Judge Sutherland.

Argall *vs.* Argall; judgment and foreclosure of sale ordered. Morrell *vs.* Pardee et al.; order granted. In the matter of the application of H. F. C. Silkman et al.; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 26.

By Judge Van Vorst.

George R. Place *vs.* Charles Glass; application of petitioner to be discharged from imprisonment denied. Sarah F. Pesney *vs.* John W. Pesney; divorce granted.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

There were forty-three cases on the calendar at Court of Special Sessions yesterday. The charges were of petty larceny 21, assault and battery 20, cruelty to animals 2, and of misdemeanor 1.

WAYLAYING AN INMATE OF THE WORKINGWOMEN'S HOME.

The most interesting case tried yesterday was that in which John Gruner, a machinist and a respectably dressed individual, was charged by a young woman named Nellie Calkins with assault and battery committed upon her under the following circumstances before set out in the TIMES' report of the introductory proceedings before the Police Magistrate. Miss Calkins lately arrived in this City from Pennsylvania. She came to obtain employment and brought with her letters of recommendation and of reference. Through the interest of the Young Men's Christian Association she was received under the protection of Mr. Halliday, at the Workingwomen's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-street, where she had resided about three weeks, when the occurrence took place—the ground of the complaint. Her statement is that on Friday afternoon of last week she left the Home, and had passed up the street but a few yards, when she was accosted by the defendant, Gruner, who asked her if she did not belong to the Home, and if she were not in need of employment. At first she avoided entering into conversation with him, but as he spoke to her in a respectful manner and represented himself as a merchant who desired to obtain the services of a ware-house woman, she was prevailed upon to listen to him, but she told him she could not make any engagement without the consent of Mrs. Porter, the matron of the Home. He expressed his desire to satisfy her as to who he was, and asked her to go with him a short distance, where he would give her satisfactory reference as to who and what he was. Prevailed upon, and desirous to get employment, she accompanied him to No. 61 Elizabeth-street, but a few doors from the Home. He rang the bell, and they were admitted by a colored woman. She then followed him up stairs, when, upon the second landing, he caught her by the arm, thrust her into a bedroom, and closed the door, locking it and putting the key in his pocket. She then for the first time recognized his villainy and his purpose, and was completely stunned, as she expressed it. She tried to get out of the door, but he stood between her and it. She then tried to get to the window with like result. He endeavored to persuade her to his purpose but she indignantly refused him. He was on the point of resorting to force to effect his purpose, and had already thrown her against the bed, when the matron of the house knocked at the door and demanded admittance. He opened the door and she was taken away by Mrs. Power.

On cross-examination she said did not recollect that she made any charge to the policeman who accompanied the Matron; but she remembered that her desire was to see the prisoner punished as he ought to be; she "felt as if she wanted him hung."

Miss Calkins' testimony was given with becoming modesty, and favorably impressed the Court.

Mrs. Porter, the Matron, testified that she obtained information at the Home that one of the girls of that establishment was seen to enter the house of ill-fame, No. 61 Elizabeth-street, with a man, and that thereupon she obtained the service of the policeman and went to the house; the colored woman denied that there was any person in the house answering the description of Miss. Calkins; the lady (?) of the house was also ignorant; in a few minutes, however, she reached the door of the room, and demanded admittance; the door was opened, and without waiting to make any charge, (for she was naturally much excited,) she took the girl away with her; Miss Calkins wept bitterly, and seemed much bewildered; she was evidently stunned with terror; she took her home at once.

The officer who made the arrest, testified in confirmation of Mrs. Porter's statement. He heard the door unlocked from the inside; the young woman was crying.

Jno. G. Burke—Saw the young lady go out of the Home, and saw the man accost her and follow her; he saw her walk back again with him and enter the house No. 61; he thought there was something wrong and gave the information which led to the discovery.

Annie Simpson, the colored servant, was called for the defence—She swore that there was no noise in the room after the prisoner and the complainant entered; she would have heard it had there been; the young woman was not crying when the door was opened, that she saw. As this witness had had an interview with the prisoner yesterday morning, and as her occupation was the lowest one in the vile den in which she served, her testimony only went for what it was worth, and that was not much. Mary Brown, dressed in modest black, with a fair show of pendant jets, was called to the stand. She is the owner of the establishment at No. 61 Elizabeth-street. She was in an adjoining room to that occupied by the prisoner and the complainant. She heard no noise, and she could have heard it had there been any. Mr. Spencer cross-examined this witness severely, and was remonstrated with by the gentleman who represented the lame defence. He asked for courtesy. Mr. Spencer said no courtesy was due such wretches; they were all *particeps criminis,* and to his mind ought all to be sent to the penitentiary. This witness also saw the prisoner before his trial came on. In reply to a question from Mr. Spencer, she said that they were in the room together about fifteen minutes; when they left it there was no appearance that the bed had been used. Testimony was given to show previous good character for the prisoner, and the witnesses were evidently respectable and reliable persons. Counsel for the prisoner endeavored to confirm the position he tried to make for the defence—that the young woman went knowingly into the house, and expressed her sorrow only when she found herself discovered by the matron. Mr. Spencer upset this theory in an energetic argument, showing the utter unreliability of the testimony of the witnesses, Annie Simpson and Mrs. Brown, except where the latter let slip the statement that the bed had not been used. The testimony of the matron and that of the officer confirmed all that Miss Calkins had said touching the scene when the door was opened. Mr. Spencer appealed to the Court to visit the utmost rigor within its power upon the man who thus waylaid a poor girl, a stranger among us, and who had sought the shelter of one of our institutions that she might be safe from the villainies of such men as he.

The Court, taking into consideration the testimony of the respectable witnesses as to the previous good character, rather unexpectedly inflicted the comparatively mild punishment of three months in the Penitentiary and a fine of $50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bridget Hughes, a habitual thief, was sent to the Penitentiary for four months for stealing a pair of boots from a stand outside the store of D. Lawrence Krutz.

Ellen Fulsom, another of like professional notoriety, was sent to the Island for six months, for stealing clothes after dark from the yard of Samuel Longworth.

Peter Smith was fined $10 for driving a horse lame and covered with sores. The officer who made the arrest testified that the horse fell down, and boards had to be put under him by which to raise him again to his feet.

Joseph Johnson was charged with an assault by Isabella Porter. Mrs. Porter resides at No. 525 Broome-street, where she lets her rooms out to ladies and gentlemen. The prisoner entered her house in the evening, and on being told that he had no business there he attacked the complainant, pulled her hair, threw her down and set his heel upon her neck. The prisoner pleaded guilty, stating that he was intoxicated at the time. Counsel claimed that he was a young man of good character hitherto, and asked that the sentence of the Court be suspended. The Court remanded the prisoner to prove character in mitigation of sentence.

Michael Mahony, charged with driving a horse having two bad sores upon his back, was found guilty and ordered to pay a fine of $5.

Ready to Fight for his Flag.

From the Bangor (Me.) Whig, Oct. 21.

At the theatre on Friday evening, on the occasion of the production of the "French Spy," at the point when the Algerines make an attack on the French camp, and capturing the flag, tear it down and trample it under foot, it proved too much for the patriotism of a gallant tar belonging to the French corvette *Bouvet,* who was in the gallery. Rushing down to the stage, he gave vent to his indignation in the most vehement manner, rattling away to the actors in French with an occasional expletive in English, saying that "that flag was very near his heart," and offering, single-handed and alone, to fight the whole company. Another tar who was present, and comprehending the true state of the case, hastened to pacify him and to explain how matters stood. He finally cooled down, watched the result of the play, and at its close applauded as loudly as anybody.

Death-Warrants Issued in Pennsylvania.

Gov. GEARY has issued his warrant directing NEAL DEVENY, who was convicted by the Luzerne County Court of having murdered his wife, CATHARINE DEVENY, on the 23d of July last, to be hung on Tuesday, the 12th day of November. A warrant was also issued for the execution of LENA MILLER, of Clearfield County, to take place on Wednesday, the 13th day of November. Mrs. MILLER was convicted of the murder of her husband, XAVIER MILLER, by administering poison at divers times between June 13, 1866, and July 12, 1866, by mingling arsenic with coffee, fruit and food, causing his death on the 12th of July, 1867.

PERSONAL.

EMILY MOSTAGUE DE ROOS—YOUR mother is dead, and you are urgently requested to communicate at once with your sister Eliza, at No. 274 City Road, London. Any person furnishing the address of the above, if living, or her place of burial, if dead, or supplying any authentic information to A. E., at the above address, will be liberally rewarded.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 126 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR
ARE NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
INCLUDING ALL THE NEWEST PARIS DESIGNS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR.
RICH PARIS SILKS,
VERY LOW, AT RETAIL.
PLAIN, BLACK, COLORED and FANCY SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, VELVETS, SATINS, SATINS EUGENIE, EMBROIDERED ROBES and ROBES IMPERIAL, all of the NEWEST DESIGNS,
JUST OPENED.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NEW UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL:
PARIS TAPESTRIES, BROCATELLES, SATINS, and SATIN DAMASKS, TERRIES, PLUSHES, REPS, WORSTED DAMASKS,
FURNITURE CHINTZES and
FURNITURE LINENS,
CORDS, GIMPS,
BANDS and
TASSELS.
LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES,
DRAPERIES, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES
AND FIXTURES.
RELIABLE UPHOLSTERERS
To attend to fitting up of
HOTELS, STEAMBOATS AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAKINGS, &C.,
AT RETAIL.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLOAKINGS,
LYONS SILK VELVETS, VELVETEENS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
TWEEDS, &C. &C.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NEW CARPETINGS,
IN VELVETS, BRUSSELS, AXMINSTERS,
THREE-PLY, INGRAIN,
AND STAIR CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, FIXTURES, &C.,
VERY LOW, AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
AT RETAIL,
BREAKFAST ROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, SKIRTS, WAISTS, CORSET COVERS, UNDERGARMENTS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, CLOAKS, SACQUES, BRIDAL TROUSSEAU, &c.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS,
READY MADE AND TO MEASURE
FOR
GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 779 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.

ANDREAE, GREEVEN & CO.,
NO. 12 PARK-PLACE,
wishing to avoid sales at auction, are now prepared to close their stock of rich silks and silk chene dress goods on the basis of values established by their sale on Tuesday last at Messrs. Haggerty & Co.'s.

SILK, CLOTH AND KID
GLOVES,
IN ENDLESS VARIETY, FOR
LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 779 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.

AT LEGRAIN'S.
Novelties in all the departments at exceedingly low prices.
LEGRAIN, Dry Goods, No. 729 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, &c.
GOOD 4-4 SHIRTING only 12½c. per yard.
VERY FINE do. 15c., 18c., 20c., 22c., 25c. per yard.
6-4 SHEETING 25c. per yard.
10-4 do. 37½c. per yard.
12-4 do. 45c. per yard.
7-8 and 4-4 UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS 12½c. per yard upward.
COTTON FLANNELS 18c. per yard upward.
STANDARD QUALITY CALICOES only 12½c. per yard.
PRINTED MUSLIN DE LAINES, fine quality, choice patterns, only 18c. per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
On MONDAY, Oct. 28,
Will make large additions to their
POPULAR STOCKS OF
Silks at $1, $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.
Dress Goods at 25c., 37½c., 50c., 75c. and $1 per yard.
Extra quality high colored Plaid Poplins, at 50c., 75c. and $1 per yard.
French Merino Cloths at 75c. and $1 per yard.
The prices of the above are less than
GOLD COST.
Also, an elegant assortment of Paris novelties, received per latest steamers.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A LARGE ADDITION
Will be made on MONDAY, Oct. 28,
to our stocks of
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN
BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS,
CHINCHILLA BEAVERS, ASTRAKHANS,
PLAIN, WHITE AND FANCY CLOTHS AND PLUSHES,
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Oct. 28,
PARIS-MADE VELVET SACKS and BASQUES,
Extra Quality, $50 and upward.
BLACK CLOTH DO., heavy, $10, $15 and $20 each.
Also, a large lot of HEAVY BLACK CLOTH SACKS, only $6 each.
All the above are extraordinary bargains, together with elegant novelties in
VELVET, CLOTH, SILK, &c.,
JUST OPENED.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will offer on MONDAY, Oct. 28, in addition to their popular stocks of AXMINSTER, MOQUETTE, WILTON VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, ENGLISH OIL-CLOTHS, &c., an elegant assortment of the same in new designs and choice colorings, just received.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH,
FANCY CASHMERE HOSE
FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 779 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.

THE PANIC! THE PANIC!
HAS COME AT LAST! HAS COME AT LAST!
We are up to the times! Down with the prices!
10,000 yards extra fine MUSLIN for 10c.—last week 18c.
5,000 yards extra heavy, yard wide, 12½c.—sold all over for 20c.
Wamsutta, 25c. New-York Mills, 28c.
DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES! DOWN!
Best quality American Calicoes, 12½c.
Second quality American Calicoes, 10c.
Manufacturers of Cotton Goods are shaking!
We have got the ready cash to buy, and can make our own prices. Don't forget!
Auction lots of Dress Goods, half price!
Auction lots of Shawls, half price!
Auction lots of Blankets and Flannels!
All wool Flannels only 25c.
500 pairs of all wool Blankets, 15s. and up!
We are bound to give our customers the
CHEAPEST DRY GOODS IN THE CITY.
ADOLF KUSTER, No. 225 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

CLOAKINGS! CLOAKINGS!
SOME GREAT BARGAINS.
ASTRACHANS in all widths and qualities; ESQUIMAUX and CASTOR BEAVERS, $3 to $6, very handsome; VELVET AND CHINCHILLA BEAVERS, from $6, very beautiful; a very superior waterproof cloth, $1 25, worth $1 75.
Sacques and other garments at GREATLY REDUCED RATES. Call and see.
W. JACKSON, Importer,
No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MACKENZIE
Has opened an elegant assortment of CLOAKS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS and JACKETS in VELVET, PLUSH and CLOTH. No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE, 8th-st., one door from Broadway.

H. A. DOUGLASS,
179 8th-av.,
Corner 19th-st.,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
of
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS.

GREAT BARGAIN.
A dark bay horse, 7½ years old, stylish under the saddle, good in harness, double or single, and warranted sound and kind, will be sold for $325. Inquire before 12 M. at private stable No. 155 West 22d-st.

DRY GOODS.

CURTAIN GOODS
AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,
Announce that their stock of goods is now complete, comprising elegant novelties in colors and design, manufactured expressly for their new store.
Their assortment of
LACE CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES,
MUSLINS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES, TRIMMINGS, &C.,
is unusually large and well worthy of examination.
ALL GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

TABLE LINENS,
TOWELS,
QUILTS,
SHEETINGS,
And every kind of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

TO "HOUSEKEEPERS."
We are prepared to supply
MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS,
PILLOWS, &c., &c.,
at short notice and at most reasonable prices.
SHEETS,
PILLOW-CASES
AND TABLE LINEN
Hemmed, marked and delivered ready for immediate use.
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

BLANKETS,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
AT
LOW PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

SCARLET WOOL
AND
HEAVY SILK
UNDERGARMENTS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 779 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.

LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
ON MONDAY, OCT. 28,
Will offer great bargains in
NEW AND ELEGANT DRESS GOODS,
comprising
POPLINS,
EPINGLINES,
SIAMS,
WINCEYS,
MERINOES,
EMPRESS CLOTH,
BIARRITZ CLOTH,
ALL WOOL PLAIDS,
and other French and English Goods, in great variety and at
ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE.
LAKE & McCREERY, NO. 471 BROADWAY,
Have now on hand a splendid assortment of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLOAKINGS,
LYONS SILK VELVETS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE POPULAR TRADE.

LAKE & McCREERY,
No. 471 Broadway,
Are now offering at retail a large and
SPLENDID STOCK OF SILKS,
Comprising a splendid selection of
SILKS,
SATINS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
BROCADES,
at prices to suit the popular trade.

LAKE & McCREERY,
No. 471 Broadway,
Have now on hand a splendid stock of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Comprising
IRISH LINENS,
TABLE LINENS,
SHEETINGS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELS,
SHIRTINGS, (all the best makes,)
at very low prices.

SILK, CASHMERE AND MERINO
UNDERGARMENTS
FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 779 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.

RIP VAN WINKLE MERCHANTS UNEASY.—OUR LAST week's operations woke them up. Those splendid 1s. MUSLINS and those MERRIMACK PRINTS at 1s. did the business.
WHAT'S THE MATTER? WHO'S HURT?
We shall give our customers this week another large lot of wide Bleached Muslins,
SPLENDID QUALITY,
and warranted nearly as fine as Wamsuttas, for 13½c. a yard. Also 20,000 yards of unbleached Muslins,
YARD WIDE AND VERY HEAVY,
for only 1s. a yard. These unbleached Muslins are the heaviest and best goods ever manufactured in this country, and are the same goods we sold quantities of last week for 20c. For the benefit of both friends and foes, we shall display these goods outside of the door, where customers can examine them in a good light and at their leisure. This will enable all to see the goods
BEFORE THEY ENTER THE STORE.
The decline in all kinds of Dry Goods the past week has been terrible. For instance, among our other bargains we shall sell a big lot of the well-known Merrimack Prints for 1s. a yard. Blankets for $2 50 a pair, worth $4 50; for $3 50, worth $5 50; splendid Blankets for $4, $5 and $6 a pair.
Our $6 Blankets were sold last year for $10 and $12.
By buying Blankets of us you save nearly one-half.
ALSO, IMMENSE LOTS EMPRESS CLOTHS, MERINOES, CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, NAPKINS,
ALL KINDS DRESS GOODS AND CLOAKINGS FROM AUCTION AT NEARLY HALF PRICE.
We wish it distinctly understood that the above prices are for CASH DOWN. Credit customers must pay 10 per cent. extra.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st.,
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 273 Bleecker-st.

MOURNING GOODS
FROM AUCTION.
BLACK EMPRESS CLOTHS, $1, worth $1 37½.
COLORADO CLOTHS, 75 cents, worth $1.
BARATHEA CLOTHS, $5 per dress, worth $8.
CRAPE CLOTHS, $1 a yard, worth $1 25.
PARISINE CLOTH, 75 cents, worth $1.
BLACK ALPACAS, 62½ cents, worth 87½ cents.
BLACK ALPACAS, 87½ cents, worth $1 25.
CHENE POPLINS, 37½ cents, worth 62½ cents.
SCOTCH WINCEY, 37½ cents, worth 62½ cents.
PLAID AND STRIPED MOHAIRS, $4 per dress, worth $6 50.
WASHING POPLINS, 50 cents, worth 75 cents.
IRISH POPLINS, $2 50, worth $3 50.
RICH BLACK SILKS, splendid bargains.
THIBET AND CLOTH SHAWLS, less than cost of importation.
N. B.—A MOST SUPERIOR STOCK OF BONNETS, SACQUES, &c., in all materials, very, very cheap.
W. JACKSON,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS AT
RICHARD GREEN'S,
NO. 779 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS
AND SCARFS.
A fine assortment of these goods, in new designs, interspersed with white, now open.
J. RUSSELL,
No. 38 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
OF
ELEGANT CLOAKS,
No. 1,168 Broadway,
Below 28th-st.

THE ELYSIAN BED,
FISHLEY'S PATENT.
LACE CURTAINS AND UPHOLSTERY.
J. E. FISHLEY, Late with Paton & Co.,
No. 56 East 13th-st., two doors west of Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

The DAY of DOOM;
THIS WEEK. PRICE $1. AMERICAN NEWS CO.

PEW FOR SALE OR RENT—NO. 129—IN the Church of the Incarnation. Apply to the Sexton.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

SHIPPING.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
FRANCE, GRACE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2
VIRGINIA, PROWSE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 9
HELVETIA, CUTTING.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16
DENMARK, THOMSON.....SATURDAY, Nov. 23
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 2.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Nov. 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Nov. 30.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 14.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, on SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
With other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6
CHICAGO.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Nov. 9.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Nov. 16.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF HOUR OF SAILING.
Commencing in November, the steamers of the above line will leave Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, instead of 3 P. M., as heretofore.
EAGLE, GREENE, Oct. 31, 3 P. M.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Nov. 7, 12 Noon.
COLUMBIA, BARTON, Nov. 14, 12 M.
No freight received on day of sailing.
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on
SATURDAY, Oct. 5.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

CHANGE OF TIME.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship
SAN FRANCISCO,
Capt. ELISHA HOWES,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Coast with the favorite steamer
MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat.
To follow, steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 15.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received from Monday, 28th, A. M., until Thursday at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST EVERY SATURDAY.—Freight, as usual, lower than by any other line.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE $15.
The fast and popular steamship "SARAGOSSA," M. B. CROWELL, Commander, having been thoroughly refitted for the Winter service, is now receiving cargo and will sail THIS DAY, 26th inst., at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st. Freight received up to hour of sailing.
Through bills of lading given to all points on the South Carolina, Northeastern and connecting railroads, and special attention given to forwarding, free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine sidewheel steamship ALABAMA will sail on the following Saturday.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Oct. 31,
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Nov. 7,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents,
No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
FREIGHT AT HALF TARIFF RATES.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 31.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 7.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in the interior of Florida and by Florida steamers to all points on the coast.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY—Freight at the reduced rates.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, Oct. 26.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. LYON, Nov. 2.
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
All goods destined for the interior, shipped by this Line, consigned to the Central Railroad and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, or to Octavus Cohen & Co., Agents in Savannah, will be forwarded to place of destination at a total cost not to exceed that now charged by the combination lines.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 282 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily. Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 30th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 260 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Oct. 10, 2 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 11, 12 M.
Saturday, Oct. 12, 2 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 14, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 15, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 16, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 17, 10 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 18, 1½ A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 19, 11 A. M.	Monday, Oct. 21, 8½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 23, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 24, 1 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 25, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 26, 2 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 28, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 29, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 30, 9 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 31, 9½ A. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 26, 2:30 P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 26, 7 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 28, 3 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 28, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 29, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 29, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 31, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 30, 8 A. M.
	Thursday, Oct. 31, 10:30 A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR.
The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 26 E.R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P.M., instead of 6 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, Sept. 25, the elegant new steamboat ARROWSMITH, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 P. M. for above-named places.

ALBANY DAY LINE.—THE STEAMBOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 34th-st. pier at 8:45, on alternate days, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and Hudson.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY—THE steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River at 3 o'clock daily, and foot 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

PROPOSALS.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE UNITED STATES NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1867.
Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until the 31st inst. for the following articles, which must be of the very best quality, to be delivered immediately, free of expense, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat, viz.:
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
2,000 feet white oak, trimmed, double rivetted leather hose to suit yard engines, and
20 leather hose pipes with nozzles; Gaylord's couplings.
28 hydrant connections, with screw cap, Gaylord's. 28 wrenches, with chain to fit cap, wrought iron.
20 hose wrenches to fit Gaylord's couplings, 4-4 cast-iron slide gates.
1-4 way piece 4x4, 1-3 way piece 6x4, 1-3 way piece 4x6, cast iron.
8-4 way pieces, 4-3 way pieces, 4x2½ wrought iron, 1 and 1-6 sleeve cast iron.
207 feet cast iron pipe, 4 and 90 feet, 6 inside diameter, to stand Ridgwood pressure.
252 feet 4 and 45 feet, 2½ inside diameter, wrought iron pipe with couplings.
20 stop cocks, brass 2½, 4 slugs for 4 pipe and 4-4 elbows, cast iron.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
200 gallons boiled linseed oil. 1,000 lbs red lead, dry.
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
7,500 feet 1 pine boards, and 5,000 feet 2 pine plank.
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
800 tons (2,240 lbs.) broad top semi-bituminous coal, run of the mines.
Responsible security for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded, must be inserted on each respective proposal, otherwise bids will not be entertained. Blank forms with further particulars to be had at this office.
C. W. HASSLER,
Paymaster, United States Navy.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1867.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, 1867, by
Brevet Major W. M. Quimby, A. C. S., Fort Columbus.
First-Lieut. J. L. Sherman, A. C. S., Fort Hamilton.
Brevet Capt. Fred'k Fuger, A. C. S., David's Island.
First-Lieut. Wm. H. Chase, A. C. S., Willett's Point.
Brevet Capt. M. Leahy, A. C. S., Fort Schuyler.
First-Lieut. J. MacMurray, A. C. S., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.,
At their respective stations, for furnishing the troops thereat with fresh beef, from Nov. 15, 1867, to May 31, 1868.
The proposals for Fort Columbus to include Fort Wood and New-York City.
The proposals for Fort Hamilton to include Fort Lafayette.
The envelopes inclosing proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef."
The fresh beef is to be of good marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hindquarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow excluded,) and delivered, at the expense of the contractor, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.
No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must give his name in full, his present place of business and residence.
The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in advertisement of June 12, 1867, for Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef.
H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Major-Gen., A. C. G. S.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged American person a situation as housekeeper, or to superintend household affairs; can teach young children; is a good sewer; best of City references. Address, for three days, E. G., Station G.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married Scotchman without family; can give the best references as to character and capability, being acquainted with the business in all its branches. Address GARDENER, care of James Buist, florist, East 14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., New-York.

WANTED—A HEAD WAITER'S SITUATION by an American Protestant man in a small first-class hotel: would like to go South or West; good reference; wages moderate. Address, for one week, JAS. R., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS gardener; single; best of reference from his late employers, all merchants of this City. Call or address JOHN, Herald Building, Yonkers, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRIVER, PORter or to do work of any kind; good references will be given. Address or inquire for THOMAS BELFORD, care Jewell, Harrison & Co., No. 27 Water-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A GOOD PLAIN WRITER having a few hours daily to spare, copying at his own residence. Address H., Box No. 152 *Times* office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, A SINGLE MAN, to go to Westchester, ten miles from the City; no one need apply who does not thoroughly understand the care of horses, and is in every way capable; he must come well recommended. Address Box No. 995 Post-office, with full particulars of references, &c.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS WHO CAN CUT OUT and fit children's clothes, do all kinds of fine sewing, and who can sew on Grover & Baker's machine, and is willing to assist in the chamberwork. Call at No. 38 West 25th-st., between the hours of 9 and 2 on Monday.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY RESIDING at Glen Cove, L. I., a respectable American or German woman of middle age, to do general housework and to assist at family sewing; reference to be exchanged. Address WORK, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK IN a small family; must be recommended. Apply at No. 239 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—GOOD COMPOSITORS, MALE OR female, at No. 24 Church-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 187 Chambers-st.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 220 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated. Lucky numbers.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Oct. 25, 1867, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $6 70 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay 70 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

$100,000.
DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD SINKING FUND CONVERTIBLE BONDS are offered for sale on favorable terms, by the UNION TRUST COMPANY, No. 73 Broadway, New-York. A safe and desirable investment.
WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS,
HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,
Bearing six per cent. interest in lawful money. Regarded by Savings and other Institutions as the most desirable of all the Government securities.
For sale by
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 33 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.
These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,889,530, making the total incumbrance $3,889,530, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1856 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,187 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.
We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris.
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1867.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS TRUST will be finally closed on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the conversion of Trustees' certificates into stock of the reorganized and consolidated corporation, to be called The Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company.
To the persons or parties, or their legal representatives, in whose names Trustees' certificates shall be registered on said 30th day of November, and upon the surrender and cancellation of the same, certificates of stock will be issued as follows: Preferred Stock (full paid) for preferred certificates, and common stock (full paid) for common certificates, at the rate of one share for every $100 of Trustees' certificates, and scrip for fractional parts of such share. Interest on the preferred certificates from Jan. 1, 1867, to the day fixed for conversion, to be paid in cash.
By order of the Trustees,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1867.
CONVERSION OF SEVEN-THIRTIES.—The notes of the Second and Third Series of Seven-Thirties (due June and July, 1868,) will now be received at this office for conversion into six per cent. bonds of 1867, bearing interest from July 1. The interest on the notes will be allowed to the day of presentation, and accrued interest on the bonds will be charged at six per cent. in currency. Each note must be indorsed by the person presenting it for conversion.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE 3D-AV. RAILROAD CO., 3D-AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS., NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the 3d-av. Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of election for the ensuing year will take place at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of November, 1867.
The polls will be open from 2 to 4 P. M.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Oct. 26, 1867.
THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1867, on bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank, in the City of New-York.
E. O. GROSVENOR,
State Treasurer.

NEW-YORK MINING CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office No. 15 Front-st., on MONDAY, the 4th of November next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
WM. M. FLEMING, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD Coupons; Preferred First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds; Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Coupons; Sinking Fund Convertible Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, less Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & COMPANY.
New-York, Oct. 24, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of The Rathbone Petroleum Company, of West Virginia, will be held the second TUESDAY of November, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 54 William-st., New-York City, Room 22.
GEORGE BRADISH, President.
ROBERT C. EMBREE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX R. R. CO., HOBOKEN, N. J., Oct. 21, 1867.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due Nov. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the Fourth National Bank in New-York.
WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1867.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 5-20 coupons, due Nov. 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1867.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of (5) five per cent, payable to Stockholders on and after the 1st day of November next, free of all taxes. Transfer books closed from this date to Nov. 1, 1867.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from all taxes, payable on the 1st day of November next, to which date the transfer books will be closed.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE 122 BOWERY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared payable Nov. 1. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from Nov. 1.
R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm name of VAN KEUREN & CO. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
CHARLES SHULTZ.
WILLIAM VAN KEUREN.
JERSEY CITY, Oct. 24, 1867.
Having purchased the interest of my partner in the late firm of VAN KEUREN & CO., the business will be continued by me in the old place. All matters relating to the closing up of the affairs of the late partnership will be there attended to by the subscriber.
Dated OCT. 24, 1867. WILLIAM VAN KEUREN.

No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1867.
MR. GREENVILLE WINTHROP HAS this day withdrawn from the firm of GREENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.
The undersigned will continue the business of broker in Foreign Exchange, Gold, Government Securities, &c.
EUGENE WINTHROP.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE PATENT FOR E. HOLMES' BURGLAR Alarm Telegraph for many of the States and large cities is for sale. The success with which this "Alarm" has been introduced in New-York and vicinity, its great popularity, and the large amount of testimony in its favor, render it an unusual opportunity to locate in a well-established, pleasant and profitable business. It can be operated individually or by a stock company. All particulars can be had by applying at the office, No. 201 Broadway.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS, a wholesale stock of ready made clothing, well assorted, in one or more lots, at a large reduction from cost, for cash or approved paper; also, a lot of counters, tables and shelving. Address Box No. 4,673 Post-office.

HARDWARE.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, an interest in a business established. Address P. J., Fifth-av. Hotel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HERRING'S SAFE, 6x3 FEET, LITTLE used, for sale, at two-thirds price of new; also, a dumb waiter for store, cheap. Apply at No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

THE OPENING EXERCISES OF THE New-York Medical College for Women will be held at the College, No. 102 East 12th-st., at 8 P. M., Nov. 4.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., is reopened.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 24 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 17 West 38th-st.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING GUARANTEED.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, remove all stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen; they also teach book-keeping and arithmetic practically, and qualify pupils for head bookkeepers.

A LAST OPPORTUNITY.—YOUNG MEN may subscribe this week until Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, for full SCHOLARSHIPS IN PENMANSHIP and BOOK-KEEPING, at the COLLEGE, NO. 42 EAST 14TH-ST., UNION-SQUARE.
O. B. GOLDSMITH.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 16. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
Reopens Oct. 7. Examination for admission, Oct. 3, 10 A. M.
For catalogues and information apply to Dean of Faculty.
HENRY DRISLER, LL.D.,
Acting President.
49th-st., corner 4th-av., New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NYACK ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
This seminary offers all the advantages of a first-class school for young ladies. A complete English and classical course, music, modern languages, painting, drawing, calisthenics and horsemanship. For circulars or admission, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

EVENING CLASSES OF FRENCH,
BY
MR. C. FABREGOU, A. M.,
No. 218 West 47th-st.,
Third door west of Broadway.
Second class will commence Nov. 7.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar.
For catalogues containing fuller information address
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden &c.

LESPINASSE
FRENCH INSTITUTE,
Washington Heights. French the language of the school. Spanish, German and English, classics; graduating courses for surveying and business. Circulars at No. 183 Broadway; No. 913, drug-store; No. 701, music-store.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

S. A. FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 695 6th-av., near 40th-st.
Sufficient time is given to explain the difficulties each pupil meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him HOW TO STUDY. THIS IS DONE SO THOROUGHLY THAT HE NEEDS NO HELP AT HOME.
Among the patrons of the school are:

Rev. T. S. Hastings,	Horatio S. Brown,
Rev. Isaac Ferris,	Joel D. Hunter,
Rev. Peter Stryker,	Charles Folsom,
Rev. Howard Osgood,	Gamaliel G. Smith,
Rev. E. H. Chapin,	William M. Vermilye,
Rev. M. Meier Smith,	John J. Donaldson,
Dr. Chas. F. Taylor,	William H. Osborn,
George A. Wicks,	Charles A. Davison,
Charles Scribner,	John P. March,
Chas. H. Ludington,	Edward Smith,
Robert Jaffray,	William P. Williams,
John A. Stewart,	William E. A. Mackintosh

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

GALIN METHOD.—C. H. FARNHAM'S classes in vocal music will open at Church of Ascension Lecture-room, No. 68 West 11th-st., (two doors west of 5th-av.,) MONDAY, Oct. 28, at 3½ and 7½ P M. Tickets, circulars and pamphlets at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; pamphlets of American News Company and of newsdealers.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—THE VERMONT EPISCOPAL INSTITUTE—Eighth year. Just enlarged to accommodate eight more pupils. Address, at once, Rev. THEODORE A. HOPKINS, Principal, or Rt. Rev. Bishop HOPKINS, Burlington, Vt.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL, No. 56 West 11th-st., reopened Sept. 23. The reading class in history and English literature, and the French conversation class will commence Nov. 1. The class for little boys reopened Sept. 23, at 68 West 11th-st.

MT. PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—PRIVATE classes for boys—Amherst, Mass.—H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal; established 1846; classical and commercial; number limited; all pupils board in family of Principal. Circulars upon request.

IRVINGTON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., Mme. GIRAUD, for nine years principal of a large school in Brooklyn, will receive a limited number of young ladies; complete English and French instruction; French spoken.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av. Five pupils received as members of the family. French spoken entirely.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 999 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French boarding-school for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A NATIVE FRENCH TEACHER RESIDES IN THE FAMILY.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, on Washington-square. CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, PRIMARY, FRENCH. Fits for COLLEGE BUSINESS, WEST POINT.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Correspondence, &c. Ladies department.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

ROSE HILL—A HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies and children. Opened Nov. 4. For circulars apply to Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Box No. 19, Danbury, Conn.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, CONN.—Family School for boys under fourteen years of age. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MISS FOSTER'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Yonkers, New-York. Boarding pupils limited to six.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 688 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 66 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,193 Broadway; classes preparing for college. Hours from 9 to 2.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL, AT NO. 1,182 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,214 Broadway, reopens Sept. 16.

TEACHERS.

PARISIAN FRENCH.—MLLE. DE WAILLY will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes, Sept. 23. Apply personally or by note, at No. 120 43d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

AS RESIDENT OR VISITING GOVERNESS.—An English lady, experienced in teaching English, music and French, wishes an engagement. Address S. M. C., No. 152 6th-av.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF experience in teaching will give private tuition in the classics, mathematics and English branches; highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, EXPErienced in teaching music, French and English, wishes a situation in a family; best references. Address M. E., No. 326 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—FROM A LADY, LESSONS ON THE piano, in exchange for French lessons, by Prof. W. H. ROULLIER, No. 6 West 11th-st.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH, AFTER 4 o'clock, by a teacher of the Charles-st. French Institute. Address Prof. BEAUGEZ, 48 East 24th-st.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN PRIMARY education desires a situation as visiting governess. Address V., Station G.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

NOTICE.
To be sold at private stable No. 55 East 41st-st., immediately, a superb saddle-horse, kind and clever in harness and just the right size—trotting horse YOUNG DUTCHMAN, half brother to Gen. Butler; can now show 2:30; promises very fast time. Victoria light wagon and two sets of double harness.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF FINE, STOUT-BUILT horses, 7 years old, fit for any work; will be sold separate or together. Apply at the corner of Lewis and 7th-st., for two days.

A PONY FOR SALE—SPLENDID BLACK, six years old, worth $250, price $125; also one pony wagon, several rockaways and buggies; 300 new carriages at CALVIN WITTY'S carriage depot, No. 663 Broadway.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY
PARMELE BROTHERS
IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.
Orders received at No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT ENGINE AND boiler. Can be seen running daily at No. 128 Church-st.
YOUNGS & CORLEY.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100 feet by 100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington; four two-story attic and basement brick dwellings on front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of R. M. PATRICK, No. 58 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, on 49th-st., between 5th and 7th avs.; price, $32,000. Also, many other houses in desirable locations at reasonable prices. For particulars and permits apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

ST. MARK'S-PLACE.—FOR SALE OR lease, a four-story high stoop, brown-stone house, 26x60x100; built in best manner and in perfect order; immediate possession; to be sold cheap. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE VERY LOW—AS THE OWNER HAS no further use for it—an elegant basement house, well located and in perfect repair. Immediate possession can be had. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

THORNTON M. RODMAN REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 809 Broadway, corner 11th-st.—Careful attention given to the renting, selling and purchasing of real estate; rents promptly collected; taxes paid; repairs attended to, and entire charge taken of real estate.

47TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FOUR-STORY brown-stone, 20x50x100, in fee, furnished or not; superbly frescoed throughout in oil, and complete order; burglar-proof. For sale by D. D. ORRELL, No. 78 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS AND ELEgant basement house No. 237 Madison-av., 5 stories, brown-stone, in perfect order, with or without furniture. Possession immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone houses on Park-av., Murray Hill, and 37th-st., just finished in the best manner with hard wood. Location desirable, and immediate possession may be had. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, with all the modern improvements. No. 54 King-st. Inquire on the premises, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

THIRD-AVENUE LOTS.—FOR SALE, FOUR of the finest lots on the west side, including a splendid corner. Particulars of
ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$9,000.—DESIRABLE COTTAGE with garden in best part of Brooklyn, half an hour from New-York, close to cars; house contains 12 rooms and all modern improvements. Address G., Box No. 2,309 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WOODSIDE, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.—The attention of those wishing to acquire good country residences in a first class neighborhood, from which all such nuisances as groggeries, factories, city taxes, &c., are rigidly excluded, is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above beautiful village, so rapidly growing into favor with the citizens of New-York. We are now offering beautifully situated lots with river and street frontages at fair prices. We are also prepared to contract for the erection of houses from $3,000 and upwards, and from the decrease in the value of building materials generally, together with great facilities of machinery, &c., we can do so very reasonably. Our success during the past year (having built and sold over 40 houses, to the purchasers of which we confidently refer) warrants us in saying that we offer inducements both as to price and terms, greater than can be obtained in any neighborhood as finely situated and as accessible to New-York. A map of the property, with plans of houses already built, in course of erection and proposed, can be seen at our office. We invite a visit. Take New-Jersey or Morris and Essex Railroads to Newark, thence horse cars to Woodside.
Particulars can also be obtained at the office of JOS. MASON, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York.
MORRISON & BRIGGS,
Woodside, N. J., Post-Office Box, No. 572, Newark.

FOR SALE—AT HOUGHTONVILLE, N. J., TWO miles from Rahway and five minutes' walk from depot, 75 acres of land with a fine house containing 16 rooms, with all the necessary outbuildings; fine apple and pear orchards, two splendid greenhouses, one 70 feet long and the other 30, filled with all kinds of hothouse plants; the place must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to G. A. ARNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

TO LET.—LAFAYETTE-AV., BETWEEN MARCY and Nostrand, three-story brick house; eleven rooms; water and gas fixtures; rent $650; immediate possession; also, stores, and three floors to each building, Nos. 157 and 159 Broadway, late South 7th-st., Williamsburgh; stores, $600 per annum; floors, $26, $23, $20 monthly. Apply to D. D. ORRELL, 78 Cedar-st.

FORTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., TO RENT—Fine four-story brown-stone house; also a fine and newly furnished three-story brown-stone house, Lexington-av., near 28th-st., $250 per month, to private family; others desirably located, $250 to $1,000 per month.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED THIRD floor to let; parlor, two bedrooms, dining-room, kitchen, pantry and closets, waterand gas; house new, brown stone; furniture for sale very reasonable; rent, unfurnished, $35 per month. Inquire on the premises, 8th-av., west side, first door, north of 52d-st., STEARNS.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, THE NEW four-story brown-stone house, No. 668 Lexington-av., having all the modern improvements and in complete order. Can be seen from 10 to 4. For terms, apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

FOR RENT—TO MAY 1, FURNISHED HOUSE at Englewood, N. J., convenient to depot and churches, 10 rooms, furnace, stable, first-class neighborhood, beautiful outlook, house handsomely furnished in every respect; $125 per month. H. C. LUCE, No. 117 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS NEW STORE CORner of 2d-av. and Houston-st., suitable for a first-class tea and sugar or grocery store; also, the fine basement store thereof; the whole might be used for an elegant dining saloon. Apply to Mrs. COOMBE, No. 3 2d-av.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and second floor of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well-lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, (LATHER'S Hill,) a furnished house, carriage and gardener's house, with elegant grounds, from Nov. 1 to May 1, for $100 per month. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

STEAM POWER NEAR BROADWAY—Fine rooms, with superior light; basement 50x100 feet; first floor same size. Steam heat and hoistway and any amount of power. Apply on the premises, Nos. 53 and 55 Prince-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT UNTIL 1st of May next, between 5th and Madison avs.; well furnished, excellent location; rent $400 per month. Inquire of J. A. BARKER, (Wells, Fargo & Co.,) No. 84 Broadway.

TO LET—TO GENTEEL SMALL FAMILIES, apartments, with marble mantels, gas, chandeliers, water and water-closet on each floor, in new houses, Nos. 1 and 1½ 2d-av.; rents from $35 to $25. Apply to Mrs. COMBE, No. 3 2d-av.

OFFICES TO LET.—SUITS OF VERY DEsirable offices, suitable for bankers or lawyers, on second floor, in William, between Wall and Pine sts., over U. S. Lloyds. Possession given Nov. 1. Inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—LARGE MARBLE STORE NOS. 87 and 89 Leonard-st., next Broadway; a first-class store; possession given February, 1868. Apply to the owners, J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET—STOCK and fixtures for sale, near Pike's New Opera House. Apply at No. 242 8th-av.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STABLE ON 11TH-AV., corner of 141st-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to G. W. FANSING, 45 Rivington-st.

OFFICE FOR RENT—NO. 117 BROADWAY, Room No. 13, or part of same, furnished.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, BElow 25th-st., a suite of rooms on or near the avenue, in a strictly genteel and private family, for gentleman, wife and one servant; no boarding-house keepers need apply. Address A. SARGENT, New-York Club.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—IN A good neighborhood, between 4th and 8th avs., not below 30th-st. nor above 55th-st.; rent not to exceed $600 per annum. Address T., care A. D. F. Randolph, No. 770 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ASHLAND HOUSE, 4TH-AV., 23D AND 24TH STS.—Families or single gentlemen desiring permanent accommodations, with board, will find rooms, en suite or single. The restaurant recently added affords unusual attractions to those who wish to live a la carte.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD FOR the Winter may be obtained of the advertiser at his country residence; liberal table, library, piano, &c.; terms moderate. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON THE first floor to rent, with board, at No. 23 West 16th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs. Reference given and required.

TO LET—TWO LARGE ROOMS ON THE second floor to a party of gentlemen; also a room to suit two, and one to suit one. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A GENTLEMAN IN BUSINESS IN New-York, educated in Europe, and a thorough linguist, desires to reside with a refined and strictly private family. Address E. F., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—PARTIES DESIRING board should call at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.; full particulars without charge; parties having rooms to let should register at once.

TWO YOUNG MEN, WILLING TO ROOM together, can obtain board in a private family; reference required; location good; price, $8 each. Apply to W. & T., No. 16 John-st., up stairs.

ACCOMMODATION FOR A FEW MARRIED couples at No. 303 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace; family, table and rooms first-class. References exchanged.

NO. 146 EAST 34TH-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, in suite or separately, with board; location unsurpassed; references exchanged.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—TWO HANDSOME suites of rooms to let, with first-class board and attendance; reference given and required.

NO. 120 MADISON-AV., CORNER 31ST-ST.—Rooms to let with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen.

A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY, AT NO. 200 West 11th-st., near 4th-av., will let, with board, a pleasant room (furnished or unfurnished) on second floor.

BOARDING.—SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARLOR floor, pleasant front room, suitable for gentleman and wife; hall rooms for single gentlemen. 48 W. 29th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with modern improvements, to let with board, at No. 13 Ashland-place, near Waverley-place.

A SECOND FLOOR TO LET—ALSO A room on third floor, in a private family. No. 31 West 36th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2¼, EVENING AT 7¼.
LAST WEEK
OF
of Mr. Levick's new Drama,
PALE JANET;
OR,
THE TRAGEDY OF RED MARSH FARM.
ENTIRELY NEW SCENES AND EFFECTS HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED.
To be seen at all hours,
A LIVING GORILLA,
has
JUST ARRIVED FROM AFRICA.
It is the first ever captured alive. Brought to this country at an expense of
OVER EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS.
An extensive collection of beautiful
LIVING FISH, FROM THE GULF OF MEXICO,
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
LIVING SKELETON.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT
A GIANTESS, A DWARF, A CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
TEN LIVING SEA LEOPARDS,
THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Manager and General Director.....JOHN DE POL.
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK.
THE DEVIL'S AUCTION;
OR, THE
GOLDEN BRANCH.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF
Mlle. GUISEPPINA MORLACCHI,
THE GREATEST
STAR DANSEUSE OF THE WORLD,
whose performances are pronounced by the
PRESS AND THE PUBLIC
as the true interpretation of the
POETRY OF MOTION.
THE LARGEST NUMBER OF
PREMIERES DANSEUSES
EVER PRESENTED ON ONE STAGE.
CALYO'S TRANSFORMATION.
Mlle. ELISA BLASINI, Premiere Danseuse Asoluto.
AUGUSTA SOHLKE, Premiere Danseuse.
ERMESILDA DIANI, Premiere Danseuse.
EUGENIA LUPO, Premiere Danseuse.
AURELIA RICCI, Premiere Danseuse.
MR. DE POL'S
GRAND EUROPEAN BALLET COMPANY,
GRAND EUROPEAN BALLET COMPANY,
AND
Sig. GIOVANI LUPO,
the favorite
First Male Dancer.
UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTIONS,
the popular prices of admission remaining as usual.
RESERVED SEATS FOR
SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE,
AT BOX-OFFICE OF THE THEATRE,
AT CHICKERING'S, No. 652 Broadway,
MACOY'S, No. 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.....Director.
MATINEES AT 2½ O'CLOCK,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
ADDITIONAL NOVELTIES!
NEW ARTISTS AND NEW ACTS!
MONDAY NIGHT, OCT. 28,
will be presented
ANOTHER NEW PROGRAMME,
REPLETE WITH SENSATIONAL FEATURES!
☞ See advertisement in Monday's TIMES.

M. DE CORDOVA'S
Annual Course of
HUMOROUS LECTURES
AT
STEINWAY HALL.
"MRS. FIZZLEBURY'S NEW GIRL,"
A domestic story,
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5.
"THAT DOG NEXT DOOR,"
A Matrimonial Story of my Neighbors,
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.
"THE GREAT DIVORCE CASE, JILKS vs. JILKS,"
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19.
Tickets, with reserved and unreserved seats, can be had of Messrs. Root & Anthony, No. 21 Nassau-st.; Macoy, No. 114 Broadway; Tremaine's, (late Waters',) No. 481 Broadway; W. A. Pond & Co., Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway; Chickering & Co., No. 652 Broadway; Schirmer, 701 Broadway; Jones', (late Crowen's,) No. 845 Broadway; Mitchell & Seixas', No. 911 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall, and for unreserved seats only, at all other music and book stores.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.
AN IMPORTANT SALE
OF HIGH-CLASS GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
By order of the Executors,
On THURSDAY, Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock, and continuing until the entire stock is disposed of,
AT THE LOWER STORE,
No. 203 Canal-st., corner of Mulberry-st.,
The large and valuable assortment of first-class wines, liquors, teas and groceries, being the entire stock of the well-known firm of Messrs. I. & W. Geery, in consequence of the death of Mr. I. Geery.
This stock is, doubtless, the most extensive and valuable ever offered in this City, estimated by appraisement at from $80,000 to $90,000, and will positively be sold without reserve in lots to suit purchasers.
It embraces groceries of every description, teas and coffees of all grades and choice brands; sugars, raw and refined; imported sauces, preserved fruits, olive oil, India preserves and all articles sold in a first-class grocery.
The catalogue of wines, liquors and cigars will be found unusually attractive, comprising very pure vintages, many of which, dating as far back as 1797, 1800, 1825, 1834, 1838, &c., are not to be obtained from any other source in this country or Europe. Among them will be found
SHERRIES.
Geo. III., vintage 1797, pale and brown Warsaw, old Pemartin, 1840; white seal Philoposera, London Exhibition, Seven Starr, N. P., 1825; brown, S. O. P. crown and other rare vintages.
MADEIRAS.
Blackburn, vin. 1798; Calcutta, vin. 1800; Gen. Scott, Old Reserve, Bridgeton, N. G. M. and others.
PORTS.
Red Seal Alto Douro, Black Seal Hermidos, White Seal, 1821; Queens, 1858.
CHAMPAGNES.
Moet and Chandon, impt; Verzenay, Sillery, Widow Clicot, G. H. Mums, Jules Mums, Cabinet, &c.
CLARETS.
Chat. Langoa, 1857; Barton and G. La Rose, 1844; La Tour, Chat. Margaux, 1858; Brandenberg and Fils, Chat. Mouton, Leoville, La Rose, Contet Canet, Finke & Co. and Nathl. Johnson's, Chat. Leoville and Margaux, 1844.
BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNE.
Romanee, Chablis, Clos Vougeot, Chambertin, Chat. d'Yquem, &c., &c.
HOCKS.
Johannisberg, Steinberger Cabinet, Hockheimer, Deidesheimer, Niersteiner, Marco Bruner, Sparkling Hocks, Moselle, Muscatelle and others.
BRANDIES.
Hennessy, vin. 1800, 1824 to 1865; Old Peach, Blackberry, &c.; Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum, Holland Gin, various brands; O. K. Bourbon, Monongahela, Irish and Scotch Whiskies, asst. liqueurs and cordials, Porter, Ale, Cider, &c.
CIGARS.
Partagas, Cabanas, Cabargas, La Ritica and others. Celebrated brands in variety of packages. Terms cash. Further particulars in catalogues, which can be obtained at our office, No. 98 Liberty-st., on and after Monday, 21st instant.

FIFTY-FIFTH AUCTION SALE
OF
SCRANTON COAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30, 1867.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1867.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's sales room, No. 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-street, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, at 12 o'clock, noon,
50,000 TONS
of coal, from the Lackawanna Regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of November, 1867.
Also, at same time
5,000 TONS
Deliverable at their depot, Washington, N. J.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On FRIDAY, Nov. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 20 East 32d-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST PREFERRED STOCK AT AUCTION.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 31, 1867, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at Public Auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (for account of whom it may concern,) 2,000 Shares Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company 1st Preferred Stock, par value $50 each. To be sold in lots of 100 shares and upward, to suit purchasers. For further information apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1867.
FOR SALE—ON THE 5TH DAY OF NOVEMber next, at 12 M., at the Naval Hospital Brooklyn, at public auction, the three (3) story wooden building attached to the east side of the Naval Hospital in dimensions about one hundred and ninety-five (195) feet by one hundred and thirty-nine (139) feet, with wings, together with the steam and gas pipes. A more particular description will be given by calling at the Hospital and on the day of sale.
TERMS—Twenty (20) per cent. of the purchase money on the day of sale, and the balance before a commencement is made to take the building down. A guarantee will be required that all the materials of which the building is composed, and all the rubbish, be moved away by the 1st of December proximo.
CHAS. H. BELL,
Rear-Admiral U. S. N.,
Commanding Navy-yard and Station, New-York.

HOTELS.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
NEW-YORK,
FOR THE WINTER SEASON.
We have superior accommodations for families and gentlemen,
AT THE LOWEST RATES.
S. LELAND & CO.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

HOTEL DE SANTA ISABEL,
HAVANA, CUBA,
Has removed from Calle de la Havana to the palace of the late Count of Santovenia, in front of the Captain-General's Palace, Plaza de Armas. Kept in American style. Large airy rooms and first-class attention.
L. SAY, Proprietor.

MASONIC.

LODGE OF STRICT OBSERVANCE, No. 94, F. and A. M.
BRETHREN: You are hereby summoned to attend a special communication on SUNDAY, the 27th inst., noon, at the Lodge-room, No. 8 Union-square, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late R. W. Bro. JAMES HERRING, P. M., and Past Grand Secretary of the M. W. the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York. Dress—Black clothing and hat, white gloves and aprons. It is earnestly requested and expected that the Masonic Fraternity of New-York will attend.
Funeral from Christ Church, 5th-av. and 35th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. H. WOOD, JR., Master.
JAMES BRUCE, JR., Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DIRECTOR.....MAX MARETZEK
ITALIAN OPERA.
MONDAY, Oct. 28, and TUESDAY, Oct. 29,
FAREWELL NIGHTS OF
MME. PAREPA-ROSA.
NOTICE.—The public is respectfully informed that, owing to previously made engagements this will be the last opportunity of hearing
MME. PAREPA-ROSA.
MONDAY—THE HUGUENOTS.
TUESDAY—NORMA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 30,
First appearance of the distinguished new prima donna
MME. LOUISA KAPP-YOUNG,
as SELIKA in Meyerbeer's
L'AFRICAINE.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
First appearance of the favorite and accomplished artiste,
Miss ROSE EYTINGE.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 28,
in accordance with many inquiries, will be presented, for the first time this season, the successful drama, which created so marked a sensation last year, by Tom Taylor, founded on Miss Braddon's celebrated novel, entitled
HENRY DUNBAR;
OR,
THE OUTCAST.

Henry Dunbar	Mr. J. W. Wallack
The Major	Mr. E. L. Davenport
Henry Carter	Mr. A. W. Young
Jerrams	Mr. George Holland
Clement Austin	Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Balderly	Mr. G. Browne
Hartogg	Mr. J. C. Williamson
Arthur Lovell	Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Thomas Tibbies	Mr. T. Ward
Umfraville	Mr. W. H. Pope
Messenger	Mr. E. Cashin
Margaret Wentworth	Miss Rose Eytinge
Laura Dunbar	Miss Annie Ward
Mary Tighty	Miss Mary Barrett

Due notice will be given of the first representation this season of Massinger's fine old play of
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
In rehearsal, and will shortly be produced,
AN ORIGINAL DRAMA
of powerful interest and peculiar effects.
Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN.....Lessee and Director
THE HOUSE CROWDED WITH THE
ELITE AND FASHION OF THE CITY
to witness the
MOST SUCCESSFUL PRODUCTION
OF THE SEASON,
THE GRAND DUCHESS,
which will be presented
AT TO-DAY'S MATINEE AND EVERY
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY,
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS,
with the same
POWERFUL CAST, GORGEOUS COSTUMES,
FINE CHORUS AND COMPLETE ORCHESTRA.
Mlle. TOSTEE as THE GRAND DUCHESS.
Messrs. Guffroy, Duchesne, Leduc, Lagriffoul, Mlle. de Felcourt, and all the members of the
GREAT PARISIAN OPERA COMPANY.
Doors open at 7½; begin at 8.
The next GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE will be on SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 1 P. M.
THE GRAND DUCHESS
in Brooklyn, TUESDAY, Oct. 29.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN.....Lessee and Director
OPERA BOUFFE, BY OFFENBACH,
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 28,
and every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY,
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS,
with its POWERFUL CAST, GORGEOUS COSTUMES,
FINE CHORUS AND COMPLETE ORCHESTRA.
Doors open at 7½—begin at 8.
The next GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE will be on SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 1 P. M.
THE GRAND DUCHESS
in Brooklyn, TUESDAY, Oct. 29.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN.....Lessee and Director
THE PARISIAN DRAMATIC COMPANY,
M. LA ROCHE AND MLLE. DEBORAH.
TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 29,
The admirable comedies
LES AMOURS DE CLEOPATRE, and
UN CAPRICE.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 2,
LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS.
M. La Roche and Mlle. Deborah.
Curtain rises at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7¼; begins at 7¾.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
Second year of the world-renowned
BLACK CROOK,
AND JARRETT & PALMER'S PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
NUMBERING OVER SEVENTY DANSEUSES,
selected from the best schools of Europe.
MONDAY, Oct. 28, 1867, and EVERY NIGHT.
ENTIRELY NEW ATTRACTIONS!
GREAT HIT OF
LA GARDE IMPERIALE,
NUMBERING 150 CHILDREN,
forming a
REGIMENT OF SOLDIERS,
fully equipped in
SPLENDID NEW UNIFORMS FROM PARIS.
Brilliant reception of the
TWO PREMIERS ASSOLUTA.
GRAND BALLET
OF
70, 70, 70, 70, 70, 70, 70,
AND THE
CHILD VIVANDIERE,
&c., &c., &c.
FIRST MALE DANCER OF THE DAY.
Splendid Scenery, Costumes, Armors, &c., &c.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

WORRELL SISTERS'
NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Second week of the youthful and talented artiste,
MISS FANNY B. PRICE,
FANCHON, THE CRICKET.
FANCHON.....Miss FANNY B. PRICE
FATHER BARBEAUD.....Mr. D. HANCHETT
His first appearance in New-York in 12 years.
MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock. MONDAY, Nov. 11, reappearance of the WORRELL SISTERS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
MONDAY, OCT. 28, FIRST WEEK OF A
SHAKESPEARIAN BURLESQUE,
SHYLOCK.
SHYLOCK.....Mr. LEFFINGWELL
GRATIANO.....Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN
ALSO, CINDERELLA.
CLORINDA.....Mr. LEFFINGWELL

TRENOR'S
OPENING NIGHT.
SOIREE DANSANTE
At his new and magnificent
DANCING ACADEMY
AND
BALL-ROOM,
Nos. 723, 725 and 727 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 7.
Mr. TRENOR is exceedingly happy to be able to announce
THE COMPLETION AND FORMAL OPENING
of his new and splendid
ACADEMY ROOMS,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 7,
BY A GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE,
when Mr. and Mrs. TRENOR would be pleased to meet their patrons and friends in their new and beautiful establishment.
A limited number of tickets can be obtained from Mrs. Trenor at the Rooms.
The Ball-Room will be brilliantly illuminated and freely thrown open to public inspection every evening, from Oct. 29 to Nov. 6, from 7 to 9 P. M.
Mr. TRENOR'S Classes are now open on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.
Send or call for Circulars.

BUNYAN HALL,
Corner of 15th-st. and Broadway,
A NEW ERA IN AMUSEMENT.
As fascinating as the drama, yet as morally impressive as the pulpit.
Fifth week and continued success of
THE PILGRIM.
In the splendid tableaux may be seen
TWO HUNDRED FIGURES OF LIFE SIZE,
illustrating that noble allegory,
THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION FINALE.
Music by PHILIP PHILIPS.
Matinees on TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

DODWORTH HALL.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY.
MRS. BROWN IN PARIS.
MRS. BROWN AT THE PLAY.

"LOOK IN" AT NO. 389 BROADWAY
See heads of the good and the bad, the high and the low, virtuous and vicious, educated and ignorant, MUSEUM OF PHRENOLOGY, always Open and Free. Examinations of ladies and gentlemen, with full written Charts of Characters, daily. Ladies in attendance.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms, &c., send for a circular.

F. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 120 PIERREPONT-ST., BROOKLYN.
Private lessons given. Send or call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing a description of the German.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st., for children, ladies and gentlemen; classes every day; all dances taught in one quarter; six in six lessons.

MUSICAL.

MASON AND HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, have been awarded a FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION. Fifty styles at $75 to $1,000 each. Second hand instruments of various makers at low prices. ORGANS TO RENT.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES — GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

VOSE'S NEW-SCALE FRENCH-ACTION PIANO-FORTES, pronounced by competent judges to possess more good qualities than any other piano; these elegant instruments now on exhibition and for sale at the warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

SIGNOR GIANNETTI, PROFESSOR FOR the last two years in the Musical Conservatory, is giving piano and singing lessons at No. 48 East 24th-st. Terms moderate.

M. SCHWARZ, FROM THE CONSERVATOIRE of Vienna, is now ready to give lessons on the violin. For particulars inquire at his residence, No. 128 Forsyth-st.

PHILIP PHILLIPS & CO., NO. 37 UNION-SQUARE, (Broadway,) New-York. Sunday-school music, American organs and superior pianos.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, OUR PATENT AND manufacture, better and cheaper than any imported; fine watches, gold chains, diamond, pearl and other fine jewelry; solid silver and silver-plated ware, wholesale and retail, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO.'S,
300 6th-av., corner 14th-st., 315 6th av., corner 20th-st.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

The Problem of City Government and the Convention.

III.

What can awaken more just anxiety for the future of this City than the concurrence of two such facts as FERNANDO WOOD's probable reëlection as next Mayor and a deliberate proposal of a Committee of a State Convention to abolish the Police Commission and make the whole body of our Police again dependent on popular election? Has the public mind lost its balance, and must all the years of discipline of that noble body of Police, which has taken the place of that demagogue's political bruisers, be lost? Unless the people are aroused to the importance and dangers of Municipal Government, such a calamity may happen.

We have shown to some extent what elements are not in a City Government, and we now ask attention to its real nature and sphere. To find what belongs to a City Government, we must not seek for any of those great objects which inspired our revolution, or search among the leading features of our Republican system, or go down to the great foundations of right and liberty; but we must look into those narrower local wants, those peculiar inconveniences, those special claims of charity and humanity, those various demands of taste, those inevitable opportunities of vice and crime, those petty details of business and affairs, which a dense population, the close proximity of person and residence, of wealth and poverty, of refinement and vulgarity, of vice and virtue, in great cities must always create, and which are sure to be found much alike and much in the same proportion, whatever may be the form of national government under which the city exists. While the General Government of France may materially, in some particulars, modify the requirements of the Municipal Government of Paris, and that of England those of the Municipal Government of London, and that of the State of New-York those of the Government of this City; it is yet true that the general system and detailed arrangement of a City Government that should be best for either city would, to a very large extent, be also the best for each of those cities. Should France become a Republic, it would be a calamity to materially change (save in a few particulars) the Municipal Government of Paris; and should the United States become a despotism, the City Government of New-York would remain as now, alike a danger and a disgrace.

A true division of power, as between the legislative and executive branches of City Government, and the duties to be assigned to both; systems for drainage, ventilation, cleanliness and locomotion; provisions for the care of the poor, the sick, the orphan and the intemperate; rules for the raising of revenue, and the care and protection of the public moneys, and the payment of public creditors; regulations to secure the safety and regularity of buildings and conveyances; the creation of parks and the control of amusements; regulations as to the enforcement of City ordinances and the protection of City property; efficient provisions for the extinguishment of fires, and for police, and for the protection of life and health, (which constitute substantially the scope and duty of a city government,) if adapted to one of these cities might be adopted bodily by all the others.

The fact is, that the duties of a city government are in much the larger part merely executive and ministerial. And when they involve the exercise of legislative power at all, it is within such narrow limits as not more than very incidentally to involve any of the political principles or of the characteristic features of our American system of government. The government of a city is altogether more a matter of business than of statesmanship. It demands rather the exercise of honesty, fidelity, humanity and business ability, than the application of political philosophy, party drill or American principles. The selection of a man to hold an inquest, to serve an attachment, to pay the City debts, to prosecute a criminal, to keep a pavement in repair, to build a sewer, to abate a nuisance, does not require a popular election, nor does it involve any principle set forth in the Declaration of Independence, in the Constitution of the United States or in the New-York Bill of Rights.

The true theory is that the portion of power and authority that is left by the State to a city is narrow and small, and lies below the level of those general laws and principles which pertain alike to all the people, and give character to the Government. Yet the indirect exercise of these powers in a great city upon the manners and morals of a whole people may be very great. This power and authority, so largely executive and ministerial, should be exercised according to their nature and in reference to their uses; and not necessarily in the same manner as the large political powers held by the State and nation, which determine the character of the Government, and measure the protection of property and the rights and liberty of the people. No small portion of the causes which have prevented municipal governments from being as successful and as much respected as those of the State and the nation, is to be found in the fact that these fundamental features of municipal power have been disregarded, and reliance has been placed upon popular elections and party drill and responsibility as fully in the City as in the State. It has been an accepted axiom that a City Government, like that of the State, must be political, and that the dominant party must, of necessity, elect all the officers, and have all the responsibility and patronage. It followed from this, that the ultimate appeal for redress of abuses was to party caucuses and primary meetings in the City and to the solicitude of the party in the State for its reputation in the City; and also that the minority is to be secured no representation, and non-partisans are not to be consulted about City administration, otherwise than in so far as they act through party machinery.

The results have been as disastrous as we have shown the theory to be unfounded in principle or history. The party and political system of ruling a city only leads to lawlessness, disorganization, pillage and anarchy. The party in the State does not hold itself responsible for the acts of its elected members, or even of its leaders, in large cities, and is not by the public held to be responsible. City frauds and extravagance do not much affect taxes in the State, and city abuses generally do not directly put in peril the American principles of government, which the country people so much prize. The only way in which a State majority has ever been responsible for city government is by reason of State Commission. In so far as the city is governed by elected officers, the dominant party in the State has never been treated as responsible for the abuses of its followers in the Common Council of this City. It is to be noticed in regard to these city abuses generally, that they seem to increase with the population of the city. They are few where population is so small that nearly all the citizens know each other, and know all the officers, and the details of all the purposes for which money is expended, and what is being done in nearly every building. But when a population reaches the numbers of Rochester, Buffalo or Albany, and criminals begin to be organized, and citizens may be strangers to each other, and expenditures are so large and varied as not to be generally known, then municipal politics assume the features of an occupation; the stealings of office, and not the principles of American Republican Government, are the object and the inspiration of political activity and organization. Bad men organize to support officers and aspirants for office, as a condition of enjoying impunity in their unlawful pursuits; primary meetings, which the best men do not attend, make all nominations, and a nomination usually secures an election; and the result of this whole false theory of party responsibility and political government in large cities is, that party caucus and drill are the strongholds and vigorous machinery through which bad men grasp all power for selfish purposes; the wholesome responsibility of party (as properly applied) are so totally lost and forgotten that in the Common Council and the Board of Supervisors, and everywhere, men of opposite parties in State and national politics combine and coöperate together to enrich themselves and pillage the city, almost without observing even the exterior forms of truth and honesty; and the government of a great metropolitan city is given over to the control of inferior and disreputable men, with only here and there a representative among its officials of the public spirit, the business ability, the personal honor, and the noble Christian character, so abundant among its citizens. The gradual demoralization which has attended this system in New-York, has reached a stage which has appalled the City, aroused the attention of the nation, and become the public scandal of the United States on the other side of the Atlantic. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been able to read in the British Parliament an extract from the London *Quarterly Review*, copied from the *North American Review*, which only uttered the truth when it said that "the government of the largest city in America was so bad as to be a stain upon the national reputation, and just cause of alarm to the friends of popular elections in America."

We are not unmindful of the difficulty of excluding the power of party politics from municipal elections, nor do they suppose it to be possible to wholly or even very nearly reach such a result. But they are not without hope that some thoughtful men may be convinced that there is, to a larger extent than has been heretofore generally recognized, a fundamental difference between the duties and sphere of a municipal and of a State government; and that mere party organizations and party responsibility are not likely to prove to be safeguards of honor, fidelity, economy or wise administration in large cities. When so convinced, they will no longer aim to give all power to party, and to look to party for all responsibility and for all redress. They will aim to so arrange elections and frame charters that both parties may be represented; that men who do not act with any party, (as to city officers,) may have some chance of being heard and felt. They will labor to so organize municipal government that some officers may be elected who will recognize their responsibility to the enlightened opinion, the honor, the virtue and the Christianity of the City, and not as now, solely to the caucus, the hall, the corner grocery, the "ring" and the politicians by trade. They will see that the present theory of government of large cities wholly by party; of defining responsibility to mean merely ability to command a majority of votes in that party only; of having elections so frequent that men having large business engagements cannot attend to them, and that those who live by city politics find occupations and profit by attending wholly to them, is a theory, false as to all its facts, demoralizing in all its consequences, and that it is the prolific mother of the greater portion of the evils that afflict New-York. They will see that so long as mere party theory prevails and party responsibility is thought efficacious the active City politicians will not be its reputable citizens; that officers will nearly all come from a low level of citizenship and be of a uniform character, and readily coöperate for disreputable purposes.

It is most unfortunate for securing at this time any legislation appropriate to removing the pernicious poison that now flows from the corruptions of large cities; that the members from the towns and villages, being in large majority, have had no adequate opportunity to become acquainted with the real nature of the evils to be remedied, and they look upon every measure of redress proposed almost solely in reference to the effect it may have on a political canvass. The members of the Convention from the dominant party in this City are too much at the mercy of the classes who are not disposed to demand the reforms needed. But what can be so unaccountable and suicidal as a report in that body in favor of handing over to popular elections—to trade politicians—the Central Park, the Paid Fire Department, the Board of Police and the Board of Health? Rather than such results should follow, it were better for this City that there should never be another meeting of the Constitutional Convention. CIVIS.

Central Park.

The promenade concerts, which have served at intervals during the past season to add to the pleasure derived from a visit to Central Park, came to a close yesterday. Throughout the day the sky was unobscured by a single cloud, and the atmosphere had just enough of coolness to render it delightfully exhilarating. As usual, a large throng were upon the grounds in the afternoon, and especially at the hour of the concert. Both in the morning and later in the day, the large number of vehicles passing through the Park was particularly noticeable. On any pleasant afternoon, at this season, driving forms one of the principal features of enjoyment at this popular resort, but yesterday having been the last day of the races at Jerome Park, and the direct route thither passing through Central Park, the display of vehicles was more extensive than that witnessed on ordinary occasions. The people of New-York have come to look upon Central Park as an indispensable adjunct to their means of obtaining recreation and enjoyment in the City; and not only residents, but strangers, too, repair thither to escape for a brief while the din and confusion of the noisy districts. The attractions of the Park are by no means restricted to the mild season, but they also abound in the coldest days of Winter. While in the Summer the by-ways and rambles are the delight of visitors, in the Winter the snow-covered roads and frozen ponds are as fully and eagerly patronized. Just now the appearance of the Park is beginning to assume an Autumnal tone. The green lawns are slightly tinged with yellow, and the handsome foliage is rapidly disappearing. In a few days a change will have been fully wrought, and another and different scene will be presented. Ever since the Park has been opened to the public, it has been the practice of the Commissioners to keep a daily record of the number of visitors and carriages that pass through the entrances, and at a stated time, to publish the aggregate number of the season. Although the report is not yet ready to be made public, it is stated that the returns will show for the season a vast increase of visitors over other seasons.

Taking yesterday as a specimen of the Park patronage, it would appear that little doubt could be entertained as to the accuracy of the statement. In another year the boulevard, now in process of construction through Westchester County, will doubtless be completed, at least to some miles beyond Woodlawn, and then an additional inducement will be furnished for driving through Central Park. Surveys have already been made for extending the boulevard to White Plains, and three different routes are proposed, but the impression prevails that the route known as the middle or central will be the one adopted.

It would be discourteous to take our leave of Central Park and not make mention of the excellent condition in which the grounds are kept, and, it must be admitted, that it is this thorough system of order observable on all sides that has contributed largely to make the Park so widely popular. Although now and then a tempting flower is stealthily plucked by some fair hand, it cannot be charged upon the patrolmen that they are remiss in attending to their duties, for certainly it cannot be expected they will always be looking in one direction; and gallantry, a chief requisite of the Central Park officers, requires they should be near-sighted when a charming lady expresses unbounded admiration for a delicate rose or modest violet.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—An elderly woman was arrested in Hoboken yesterday morning charged with having passed a counterfeit $10 note of the Third National Bank, Philadelphia, at a store in Washington-street, Hoboken. The woman was taken before Acting Recorder POPE, where she gave the name of WILHELMIA WALKER, of No. 1,425 Cortes-street, Philadelphia, having left there one week since, and stated that she is stopping with her brother-in-law, JOHN LUDUSKI, at Staten Island. Recorder POPE was of the opinion that the woman was connected with a counterfeiting gang, but as there was no probability of a conviction she was set at liberty.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

The Department of the Household—The Award of Premiums—Closing of the Exhibition.

Yesterday being the closing day of the Fair the building was crowded throughout the entire day. During the earlier hours of the day the number of ladies present was noticeably greater than on any previous morning since the opening day. As might be expected, these gave especial attention to the Department of the Household. Prominent among the objects in this department, not before noticed in our review, the following machines and devices of superior merit may be mentioned.

KNITTING-MACHINES.

The knitting-machine of J. W. LAMB exhibits specimens of its labors in plain and fancy knitting, and works with remarkable ease and accuracy.

The Bridgeport family knitting-machine is a simple, easily-wrought piece of mechanism, wonderful in its results. It is wrought by the foot, as a sewing-machine, and knits a stocking as completely as by hand, from top to toe, including a perfect heel. It also turns out drawers, wrappers and other like knitted articles. It also knits a flat web from a quarter of an inch to seventeen inches wide, and it is claimed it will knit a stocking in the time usually taken to wind a skein of yarn upon the hand. This handsome little machine is the object of especial attention and admiration.

THE ROYAL CHART.

The Royal Chart proposes to be something long desired by ladies, but hitherto unprovided. It is a mathematical arrangement of lines, spaces and points upon a chart, whereby ladies are enabled accurately to cut the material for their own dresses, and with ease. It is the invention of a Scotchman, and is exhibited and sold here by Messrs. RUSSELL & COVERT, New-York.

COFFEE-POTS.

A number of the best coffee-pots in the world are, of course, exhibited at the Fair. Not the least ingenious of these, whatever may be its other merits, is that styled the Sergeant's Alarm Coffee-pot, which, besides doing everything that a coffee-pot ought to do, whistles for the servant just when the coffee is cooked. The Eureka, as its name imports, is the thing that has so long been looked for, preserving the aroma and saving a heavy percentage to the consumer.

DIVAN AND BED.

SCHWAEBE & BUEHLER exhibit a comfortable little divan, a handsome piece of furniture for the sitting-room and readily convertible into a bed. It has few, if any, of the objectionable features common to devices of this kind.

PORTABLE MANGLE.

Putnam's mangle offers itself as a substitute for the smoothing iron, the dread of the laundress. It's work at the Fair shows its ability to keep its promises in labor-saving to the servant, and in being an economy to the housekeeper.

THE AWARD OF PRIZES.

The announcement of the awards was made at 4 o'clock, and created the usual amount of pleasure and of discontent. Everybody, of course, had the best thing in the Fair, and when the neglected ones, in their idea, learned that they were overlooked, there was a goodly share of grumbling. This, however, was drowned in the glorifications of the more fortunate.

The Board of Managers have determined to elevate the standard of excellence in articles on exhibition by declining to give the first premium to any article unless it was pronounced, by competent judges, of great utility and equal or superior to any like article known to them, whether on exhibition or not. It will therefore be understood that granting second and third premiums, in many cases, does not imply that there were articles in the exhibition superior to those which have failed to obtain the first premium.

DEPARTMENT I.

H. Wood, Jr., New-York, for an Oil-painting Landscape, (Bierstadt, artist)—1st premium.

Mrs. W. H. Hicks, Stamford, for an Oil-Painting, "View on Housatonic River," (C. W. Griswold, artist)—2d premium.

Oliver J. Lay, New-York, for an Oil-painting, "The Herb Doctor"—2d premium.

T. C. Ruckle, Baltimore, Md., for an Oil-painting, "Ordination of Bishop Asbury"—3d premium.

Fritz Meyer, New-York, for a Water-color Painting, "Tomb of Baron Von Humbolt"—2d premium.

Mrs. Loper, New-York, for an Oil-painting, "Game Piece"—3d premium.

Wm. F. Mathews, New-York, for Oil-paintings, Fruit and Flower Pieces—1st premium.

E. G. Durant, New-York, for an Oil-Painting—2d premium.

A. E. Walker, New-York, for Burnt Wood Etching—3d premium.

Otto Stietz, New-York, for Glass Letters—3d premium.

Francis Beasbury, New-York, for Painting on Glass—3d premium.

Thomas G. Hojer, New-York, for Gilding on Glass—3d premium.

Strong & Son, New-York, for Sign-Painting—3d premium.

L. Prang & Co., Boston, Mass., for Chromo Lithographs—1st premium.

H. Wood, Jr., New-York, for American Cromos—2d premium.

Huston & Kurtz, New-York, for Porcelain Pictures and Carbon Prints—1st premium.

Wenderoth, Taylor & Brown, Philadelphia, for Porcelain Pictures and Carbon Prints—2d premium.

Joseph M. Herron, New-York, for Plain Porcelain Photographs—3d premium.

C. H. Williamson, Brooklyn, for Colored Photographs on Paper—3d premium.

Geo. G. Rockwood, New-York, for large Photographic Views and Life Sized Photographic Portraits—1st premium.

J. Gurney & Sons, New-York, for Plain Photographs, (*Cartes Imperiale*)—2d premium.

Notman & Co., Boston, Mass., for Plain Photographs, (*Cartes Imperiale*)—2d premium.

H. J. Newton, New-York, for Prints from Paper Negatives—1st premium.

Follett & Johnson, New-York, for Photographic Alabaster Paper—1st premium.

Haas & Robertson, New-York, for a collection of Electrotypes—1st premium.

S. Plassman, New-York, for two Frames of Wood Carving—1st premium.

U. S. Machine Carving Co., New-York, for carving by machine in wood and stone—1st premium.

H. Mueller, New-York, for collection of Wood Carving—2d premium.

Fred. Liebold, New-York, for Carving in Pearl, Ornamentation of Photographic Album—3d premium.

Jules Lebrethon, New-York, for Case of Carved Lava, Imitation Cameos and Precious Stones—3d premium.

E. Plassman, New-York, for very fine artistic Modeling in Plaster Birds and Leaves—3d premium.

G. P. Putnam & Sons, New-York, for Specimens of Photo Sculpture—3d premium.

Geo. G. Rockwood, New-York, for Photo Medallions—3d premium.

Barlow & Doehler, New-York, for the Calibri Pianoforte (Mathusek's)—2d premium.

Manner & Co., New-York, for the Union Piano-forte—2d premium.

Ouvrier & Sons, New-York, for Upright Piano-forte—2d premium.

Derick Filgemaker & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., for Pipe Organ—1st premium.

J. Esty & Co., Brattleboro, Vt., exhibited by Saxe & Robertson, Reed Organ—2d premium.

Schrieber Cornet Manufacturing Co., New-York, for Collection of Musical Wind Instruments of brass and German silver—1st premium.

J. Bauer & Co., New-York, for Collection of Musical Instruments—2d premium.

J. W. Tanner, New-York, for case of German Silver Fifes—3d premium.

Charles Van Ockelin, New-York, for a Banjo with long lever—3d premium.

F. A. Gleantzer, New-York, for a Banjo—3d premium.

G. P. Putnam & Sons, New-York, for specimens of Printing and Binding—1st premium.

J. E. Tilton & Co., Boston, Mass., for specimens of Printing and Binding—3d premium.

Jacob Hyatt, New-York, for frame of Card Engraving—3d premium.

Otis F. Bedell, New-York, for a Slate Cleaner and Desk Sponge—3d premium.

W. E. Haskins, New-York, for Patent Document Envelopes—3d premium.

G. M. Stevens & Co., Boston, Mass., for a Tower Clock—3d premium.

Geo. A. Jones & Co., New-York, for a Watchman's Clock—3d premium.

D. G. Hodgkins, Williamsburgh, for Eight-day Regulators—3d premium.

A. Frankfield & Co., New-York, for Cuckoo Clocks—3d premium.

J. S. Birch, New-York, for Watch Pendants—3d premium.

C. E. Lombard, Benedict Bros., Agents, New-York, for Improved Watch Key—3d premium.

Geo. A. Jones & Co., New-York, for a Regulator—2d premium.

Blunt & Nichols, New-York, for a Chronometer Watch—1st premium.

American Waltham Co., exhibited by Benedict Bros., New-York, for a Hunting Watch—2d premium.

National Watch Co., Elgin, Ill., exhibited by Benedict Bros., New-York, for ordinary Watch Movements—3d premium.

D. W. S. Rawson, Peru, Ill., for a Stereopticon—3d premium.

American Optical Co., New-York, for Globe Lens for Landscape and Copying—1st premium.

Willard Manufacturing Company, New-York, for Camera Tube and Lenses for Portraits—1st premium.

F. Wolfe, Boston, Mass., for a model Vignetting Apparatus—3d premium.

Wm. H. Paine, Greenpoint, L. I., for a Steel Measuring Tape for Surveyors—1st premium.

Edward Busch, New-York, for Thermometers—3d premium.

Blunt & Nichols, New-York, for Nautical and Surveying Instruments—2d premium.

G. Tagliabue, New-York, for Hydrometers and Thermometers—2d premium.

L. Colombo, New-York, for Philosophical Instruments—2d premium.

Wm. Wales, New-York, for a set of Microscopic Objectives—1st premium.

Wm. Wales, New-York, for a Mechanical Finger, Microscopic Object Illuminator—2d premium each.

DEPARTMENT II.

Pratt & Wentworth, Boston, Mass. R. E. Liddle, Agt., New-York, for Peerless Cooking stove—1st premium.

J. E. Liddle, New-York, for Peerless Fire-place Heater—2d premium.

Moneuse & Duparquet, New-York, for Range for hotels—2d premium.

Lazaer & Sharp, New-York, for Dome Gas Stoves—3d premium.

Thatcher & Haviland, New-York, for Portable Heater—3d premium.

Hull & Grippen, New-York, for Hot Air Range—3d premium.

Tucker Manufacturing Company, Boston, Mass., for Bronzed Chandeliers—1st premium.

J. F. Frink, New-York, for Reflectors—3d premium.

A. L. Leslie, New-York, for Refrigerators—2d premium.

A. S. Lyman, New-York, for Air Purifier—3d premium.

J. Ives & Co., New-York, for Lamps, Chandeliers, &c.—3d premium.

C. F. A. Hendricks, New-York, for Lamps—3d premium.

B. J. Burnett, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., for Ventilators—3d premium.

J. H. Crammer, New-York, for Lanterns—3d premium.

C. N. Willard, New-York, for Lamps—3d premium.

H. F. Forbush & Co., New-York, for Bread-mixing and Kneading-machine—3d premium.

Sargent & Co., New-York, for Apple-pearer—2d premium.

P. Miles, New-York, for Meat-cutter—2d premium.

E. Richmond, New-York, Racks for Brooms, Brushes, &c.—3d premium.

Steel & Co., New-York, for Feather Dusters—2d premium.

Excelsior Manufacturing Co., New-Haven, Conn., for Ureka Coffee Pot—2d premium.

E. K. Sargens, Boonton, N. J., for Alarm Coffee Pot—3d premium.

Mrs. H. H. Cole, New-York, for Fluting-machine—3d premium.

F. M. Evans & Co., New-York, for Carpet Stitcher and Tacker—2d premium.

American P. M. Manufacturing Co., Greenpoint, N. Y., for Papier Mache Pails, Bowls, &c.—3d premium.

Richard Smith, New-York, for Earthen Ware—3d premium.

John Bunyan, Concord, N. H., for device for keeping meats under brine—3d premium.

H. E. Smith, New-York, for Hydraulic Hand Washing Machine—2d premium.

C. H. Bale, Fayetteville, Onondaga County, N. Y., for Adjustable Washing Machine—3d premium.

N. B. Phelps, New-York, for Screw Pressure Wringers—2d premium.

R. C. Browning, New York, for Screw Pressure Wringers—3d premium.

G. Moulton, Boston, Mass., for Self-Adjusting Ureka Wringer—3d premium.

R. H. Hutchison, Brooklyn, E. D., for Coir Matting and Mats—2d premium.

Barten, Terhune and Brett, New-York, for Window Shades—3d premium.

Tucker Manufacturing Company, Boston, Mass., for Bronze Clock Cases—1st premium.

Phelan & Collender, New York, for Billiard and Dining Table combined—3d premium.

W. W. Marston, New-York, for Wood-carving by machinery—2d premium.

P. Migot, New-York, for Bronze Mountings—3d premium.

Scovil Manufacturing Company, New-York, for Union and Velvet Frames—3d premium.

S. J. Pardessus & Co., New-York, for Glass Shades—3d premium.

Osborn Manufacturing Company, New-York, for Bird Cages—3d premium.

John Haggerty, Jersey City, N. J., for Ornamental Parlor Fountains—3d premium.

E. Richmond, New-York, for Billiard Cue-rack—3d premium.

B. Underwood, New-York, for Walnut Brackets—3d premium.

Chas. Schmitt, New-York, for Folding Chairs—2d premium.

Fisher & Bros., New-York, for table and Cabinet—2d premium.

Tucker Manufacturing Company, Boston, Mass., for Bronzed Bedstead—2d premium.

Alexander Roux, New-York, for Cabinet—2d premium.

A. Tower, New-York, for Spring-bed Bottoms—2d premium.

J. F. C. Pickhardt, New-York, for Secretary Bed, &c.—2d premium.

Buylandt & Waldron, New-York, for Ladies' Escritoire—3d premium.

Ethan Whitney, Milford, Mass., and New-York, for Spring-bed—3d premium.

J. E. Fishley, New-York, for Elysian Bed—3d premium.

H. Suckow, New-York, for Patent Extension-table—3d premium.

J. R. Bennett, New-York, for Combination Table, Bed, &c.—3d premium.

W. S. Whitmore, New-York, for Mosquito Bars—3d premium.

Schwalbe & Beuhler, New-York, for Divan Bed—3d premium.

Reed & Barton, Taunton, Mass., E. D. Bassford & Co., Agents, New-York, for Plated ware—2d premium.

Rogers, Smith & Co., Geo. H. Kitchen & Co., Agents, New-York, for Plated ware—3d premium.

Geo. H. Kitchen & Co., New-York, for Engraved Glass—2d premium.

William L. Quinnell, New-York, for Cut Glass—1st premium.

D. E. Smith & Co., Bronxville, N. Y., for Pocket Cutlery—2d premium.

E. Knubeshuits, New-York, for Turned Articles of Wood—2d premium.

American Enamel Co., Providence, W. C. Peckham, Agent, for Enameled Goods—3d premium.

S. Lee, Taunton, Mass.; W. Pomeroy & Co., New-York, for Patent Steels—3d premium.

C. A. Totten, Hudson City, N. J., for Filtering Cups and Goblets—3d premium.

D. B. Hedden, Newark, N. J., for Patent Step-ladders—3d premium.

J. D. Frost, New-York, for Fire Escapement—2d premium.

T. B. Stewart, New-York, for Marbleized Slate Mantels—2d premium.

Wm. H. Jackson, New-York, for Grates and Fenders—2d premium.

J. McLaughlin, Brooklyn, for Improvement on Hot Air Registers—2d premium.

Colwell, Shaw & Willard, Manufacturing Co., New-York, for Tin-lined Pipe—1st premium.

H. H. Cragee, New-York, for Water-closet—3d premium.

J. R. Mayo, New-York, for Water Pipe—3d premium.

H. W. Pond, Newark, N. J., for Portable Shower Bath—3d premium.

Johnson Rotary Lock Company, New-York, for Rotary Locks—3d premium.

R. M. Webb, New-York, for Sealing Revenue Padlock—3d premium.

C. S. Osborn & Co., Newark, N. J., for Saddlers', Trunk, Harness and Trimmer's Tools—3d premium.

C. H. Stockbridge, Northampton, Mass., for Adjustable Braces, "Rose Patent"—3d premium.

International Screw Company, Northampton, Mass., for Screw Nails—1st premium.

Cromwell & Jones, New-York, for Quartz Sand Paper—3d premium.

Smith & Butler, New-York, for specimens of Electrotyping—3d premium.

G. Stackpole, New-York, for Improved Patent Bit Braces—3d premium.

Linus Yale, Jr., Piermont, N. Y., for Bank, Safe and Small Locks—1st premium.

Joseph Corbett, Brooklyn, N. Y., for Permutation Safe Lock—3d premium.

DEPARTMENT III.

Duncan McFarlan, New-York, for a Silk Shawl—2d premium.

Mrs. E. Weston, New-York, for Specimens of Work by the Grover & Baker Sewing-machine—2d premium.

Condex Weaving Co., New-York, for Woven Corsets—3d premium.

S. O. Brigham, New-York, for Garment Conformators—3d premium.

Lord & Taylor, New-York, for Embroideries, Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Goods—2d premium.

Miss Jane Gray, New-York, for Amozine Embroidery—2d premium.

Bruen Manufacturing Co., New-York, for Specimens of Embroidery—1st premium.

J. H. Prentice, Brooklyn, for Felt Skirts—2d premium.

Henry C. Letsinger, New-York, for Ladies' Boots and Shoes—2d premium.

Robert H. Bolden, New-York, for Heels for Boots and Shoes—3d premium.

Biglow & Co., Brooklyn, for Ladies, Misses' and Children's Hats—3d premium.

John L. Watkins, New-York, for Boots and Shoes—2d premium.

J. N. Brewster, Brooklyn, for Spring Sole Plates—3d premium.

S. W. H. Ward, New-York, for Shirts, Collars and Furnishing Goods—3d premium.

James C. Merrit, New-York, for Scarf Holder—3d premium.

Biglow & Co., Brooklyn, for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Goods, including Hats—1st premium.

Scovile Manufacturing Co., New-York, for Gilt and Plated Metal Buttons—1st premium.

Steel & Johnson Button Co., Waterbury, Conn., for Gilt and Fancy Buttons—3d premium.

Henry Gurner, New-York, for Self-fastening Buttons—3d premium.

Leppett Woolen Co., Woonsocket, R. I., for Fancy Cassimeres—3d premium.

Whiteside Bros., Moodna, N. Y., for Manufactured Flax—1st premium.

Cheney Bros., Hartford, Conn., for Silk Goods—1st premium.

Hadley Manufacturing Co., Holyoke, Mass., for Spool Cotton—1st premium.

J. H. & G. Holland, Willimantic, Conn., for Sewing Machine Twist—3d premium.

John B. Wood, Providence, R. I., for Knitting Cotton—3d premium.

Florence Sewing Co., New-York, for a Sewing-machine—1st premium.

Bruen Manufacturing Company, New-York, for an improved Sewing-machine—3d premium.

Elliptic Sewing-machine Company, New-York, for the Elliptic Sewing-machine—2d premium.

Bartram & Fanton Manufacturing Company, Danbury, Conn., for a Sewing-machine, Attachment for Button-holes, Attachment for Sewing on Buttons—1st premium.

Empire Sewing-machine Company, New-York, for a Sewing-machine—1st premium.

Stackpole Manufacturing Company, New-York, for Stackpole Duplex Sewing-machine—2d premium.

J. W. Bartlett, New-York, for a Reversible Sewing-machine—3d premium.

Halligan & Shapter, New-York, for a Machine for Sewing Leather—1st premium.

J. Gray, Boston, Mass., for an Orphean Embroidering and Fringing Machine—2d premium.

Sibley & Stoops, New-York, for Rolling Platform for Sewing-machines—3d premium.

Lyon & Fellows, New-York, for Tuck Creaser and Self-Sewer combined—2d premium.

G. F. Clemons, Springfield, Mass., for a Cloth Guide and Marker for Sewing Machines—2d premium.

James McCall, New-York, for a Royal Chart for Cutting Dresses—3d premium.

Hinkley Knitting Machine Company, Bath, Me., for a family Knitting-machine—1st premium.

Bridgeport Knitting Machine Company, Bridgeport, for Bridgeport Knitting-machine—1st premium.

Lamb Knitting Machine Company, Chicopee, Mass., for a Knitting-machine—1st premium.

Henry Seymour & Company, New-York, for a case of Tailors' Shears—3d premium.

United States Patent Button Machine Company, New-York, for a Machine and Patent Buttons—3d premium.

S. S. White, New-York, for Artificial Teeth—1st premium.

Johnson & Lund, Philadelphia, for Artificial Teeth—2d premium.

John D. Chevalier & Son, New-York, for Dental Instruments—1st premium.

S. S. White, New-York, for Dental Instruments—2d premium.

J. Allen & Son, New-York, for Mounted Artificial Teeth, platinum base—2d premium.

A. A. Marks, New-York, for Artificial Limbs—1st premium.

William T. Fry & Company, New-York, for a Breast Pump and Cupping Cups—3d premium.

S. N. Marsh & Company, New-York, for Trusses—3d premium.

J. A. Sherman, New-York, for Surgical Appliances—2d premium.

Wm. Pomeroy & Co., New-York, for Trusses—3d premium.

Thos. McIlroy, New-York, for Invalid and Fracture Beds—1st premium.

Thos. McIlroy, New-York, for Surgical Operating Table—3d premium.

Bangs Williams' News Co., Providence, R. I., for Fancy Boxes—1st premium.

Miss A. De Etta Bloodgood, New-York, for Wax Flowers—2d premium.

J. J. McCormick, Brooklyn, for Skates with steel sole, &c.—3d premium.

Jas. B. Macduff, New-York, for a method of introducing Shirt Studs, Cuff Buttons and Watch Guards—3d premium.

B. Lee, Jr., Williamsburgh, for Patent Fish Hooks—3d premium.

Phineas Smith, New-York, for Skates—3d premium.

Mrs. Sheffield, New-York, for a case of Wax Flowers—3d premium.

Mrs. H. B. Gilbert, Auburn, N. Y., for Wax Flowers—3d premium.

Kaldenberg & Son, New-York, for Meerschaum Pipes—1st premium.

Dennin & McNamara, New-York, for Trunks—3d premium.

Crouch, Fitzgerald & Brown, New-York, for Sole Leather Trunks—3d premium.

Upright Patent Trunk Company, for an Upright Patent Trunk—3d premium.

Charles M. Packer, Philadelphia, for an improved Hat Box—3d premium.

DEPARTMENT IV.

Colgate & Co., New-York, for Toilet Soaps—2d premium.

Van Haagen, McKeone & Co., for Toilet Soaps—3d premium.

L. S. Judd, for Paraffine Candles—1st premium.

R. A. Chesebrough & Co., for Lubricating Oils—1st premium.

Julius Pollock, for Pyroxylic Spirit—1st premium.

W. R. Wynkoop, for Naiad Water Proof Oil—1st premium.

John Mathews, for Apparatus for Making Soda and Mineral Water—1st premium.

John Mathews, for Apparatus for Dispensing Soda Water—1st premium.

Robert Grant, for Soda Water Apparatus—1st premium.

John Mathews, for Somers Tumbler Washer—3d premium.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, for Concentrated Alum—2d premium.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, for Bi-carbonate Soda—3d premium.

Charles Pfizer & Co., for Chemicals, especially Iodide of Potassium, Gallic Acid, Per Mangrate of Potassa and Borax—1st premium.

Rosengarten & Son, for Chemicals, especially the Salts of Quinine and Morphine, Bromide of Potassium and Iodide of Mercury—1st premium.

L. Martin & Co., for Chemicals, especially for Purity of Acids, Iron by Hydrogen, Nitrate of Silver, and Salts of Bismuth—1st premium.

Powers & Weightman, for Chemicals, especially Oxide of Zinc, Morphine Salts, and Salts of Quinine.

M. Kalbfleisch & Sons, for Chemical Acids—1st premium.

Mapes' Superphosphate and Guano Co., for Improved Superphosphate—2d premium.

Phenix Chemical Co., for Phenix Disinfectant—1st premium.

Perkins, Stern & Co., for California Hock and Claret—3d premium.

Simmons, Butler & Co., for Morocco and Sheep Skins—1st premium.

Union Paste and Sizing Co., for Union Paste—2d premium.

J. R. Almy, for Glucine Cement—2d premium.

L. H. Hale, for Tobaccorette—2d premium.

F. S. Harzman, for Cigarette Roller—2d premium.

H. R. Schnacke, Inventor, for Composition Roofing—2d premium.

W. L. Potter, Inventor, for Plastic Slate Roofing—3d premium.

Cooley, Smith & Bradley, for Bricks for Chimney—1st premium.

Eagle Slate Company, for Slate for roofing—1st premium.

Bishop & Co., for Gutta Percha Goods—1st premium.

Thos. H. Spencer, Inventor, for Novelty Blacking—3d premium.

J. H. Doughty, for a Blacking Box—3d premium.

French Chemical Works, for Artificial Fruit Extracts—2d premium.

J. J. Squires, for a Fruit Jar—2d premium.

C. C. Williams & Co., for Preserved Fruit—2d premium.

Cape, Culver & Co., for Hams and Bacon—3d premium.

Taylor & Young, for Pioneer Yeast Powder—2d premium.

Phenix Mustard Co., for Phenix Mustard—2d premium.

Chas. L. Stickney, for Mustard—3d premium.

James Morton, for Biscuit—2d premium.

L. H. Boole, for Compressed Eggs—3d premium.

Peter Cooper, for Gelatine—2d premium.

T. P. Mayer, for Spinning for Chemical Apparatus—1st premium.

Caldwells, Shaw & Willard, for Specimens of Burning Tin and Lead or Soldering without Solder—1st premium.

J. P. Gruber, for Filtering Apparatus—1st premium.

DEPARTMENT V.

The list of the awards in this department is not yet made out.

DEPARTMENT VI.

Joseph Page Woodbury, Boston, Mass., for working model of Locomotive Street Cars—1st premium.

Bridges & Lane, New-York, for four Jack Screws—1st premium.

T. W. H. Moseley, Boston, Mass., for model of Bridge—1st premium.

Joseph Dixon, New-York, for Cast Iron Plates for Underground Railway—1st premium.

Alfred E. Beach, New-York, for the exhibition of a working section of a Pneumatic Railway—1st premium.

James Eustace, New-York, for case of Fancy Leather Goods—1st premium.

J. Palmer & Co., Concord, N. H., for improved Carriage Springs—1st premium.

John Raddin, Lynn, Mass., for Elastic Carriage Wheel—1st premium.

J. Bryant, M. D., Brooklyn, for Safety Bridle—3d premium.

George P. Overn & Co., New-York, for case of Whips and Lashes—1st premium.

C. Ducreux, New-York, for an Arrangement for Detaching Runaway Horses—1st premium.

F. B. Doughty, New-York, for Interfering Hoof Cushion—2d premium.

Eugene Ward, New-York, for a Runner for Shoeing Express Wagons—2d premium.

J. Barclay, Attleboro, Mass., for Improved Carriage Knobs—2d premium.

John Goulding, New-York, for Life-Preserving Mattress—1st premium.

Spalding & Coffin, Boston, Mass., for Union Power Capstan—1st premium.

Jas. I. Jackson & Brother, New-York, for Screw Steering Apparatus—1st premium.

David Kirby, Rye, N. Y., for Models of Yachts—2d premium.

Samuel Brown, New-York, for a Boat-Detaching Apparatus—1st premium.

F. G. Fowler, Springfield, Ill., for a Working Model of Steering Propeller—1st premium.

L. Bradley, Jersey City, N. J., for a Telegraphic Relay—1st premium.

L. G. Tillotson & Co., New-York, for a Telegraph Register—2d premium.

The Bishop Gutta Percha Co., New-York, for Submarine Cables—1st premium.

Wm. R. Allison, Philadelphia, Penn., for Paraffine Telegraph Insulator—3d premium.

Thos. S. Hall, Stamford, Conn., for a Magnetic Railway Switch Alarm Signal—1st premium.

Jerome Kidder, New-York, for an Electro-Medical Apparatus—1st premium.

The American Fire Detector Co., New-York, for a Fire Detector—1st premium.

Saml. Gardiner, New-York, for an Electric Gas Lighter—2d premium.

Alfred E. Beach, New-York, for a Pneumatic Postal Dispatch—1st premium.

Milo Peck & Co., New-Haven, Conn., for Newspaper Directing Machine—1st premium.

Heath, Smith & Co., New-York, for a Graining Machine—1st premium.

J. F. Trow, New-York, for Type Setting and distributing Machine—1st premium.

Wood & Tuttle, Boston, Mass., for Printing Press—1st premium.

John Most, New-York, for a Lithographic Press—2d premium.

George P. Gordon, New-York, for Improved Card and Bill Head Press—1st premium.

Otis Brothers, New-York, for Hoisting Apparatus—1st premium.

John P. Gruber, New-York, for a Bank Scale—1st premium.

Herman Kohlbursch, Hudson City, N. J., for Diamond and Druggists' Scales—1st premium.

DEPARTMENT VII.

Fruit—Professional.

C. M. Hovey & Co., Boston, Mass., for a collection of 73 varieties of Pears—1st premium.

Wm. L. Ferris, Throg's Neck, N. Y., for a collection of 55 varieties of Pears—1st premium.

Amatuer.

C. Dickerman, New-Haven, Conn., for a collection of 55 varieties of Pears—1st premium.

S. S. Springstead, Unionport, N. Y., for a collection of 19 varieties of Pears—2d premium.

S. C. Barnes, Brooklyn, for a collection of Pears—2d premium.

Professional.

Wm. M. Ferris, Throg's Neck, N. Y., for a collection of Apples—2d premium.

E. Williams, Montclair, N. J., for a collection of Fruit—2d premium.

Flowers.

C. S. Pell, Orphan Asylum, N. Y., for a collection of Dahlias—2d premium.

A. G. Burgess, East New-York, for a collection of Dahlias—2d premium.

Mrs. Wilson, Bloomingdale, N. Y., for a collection of Dahlias—3d premium.

A. M. Hanning, Llewellyn Park, N. J., for a collection of Dahlias—3d premium.

Hanft & Brothers, New-York, for a Basket of Choice Flowers—2d premium.

Wm. A. Burgess, Glen Cove, N. Y., for a collection of Roses, many New Seedlings—2d premium.

L. L. Whitlock, New-York, for a collection of Plants—2d premium.

Vegetables.

D. S. Heffron, Utica, N. Y., for a collection of 105 varieties of Potatoes—1st premium.

Reisig & Hexamer, Newcastle, N. Y., for a collection of Potatoes—2d premium.

Agricultural Implements.

Adriance, Platt & Co., for Combined Mower and Reaper with self rake—1st premium.

A. C. Hasbrouck, for Mowing-machine Knife-sharpener—3d premium.

R. H. Allen & Co., New-York, for a Wind-Mill, "Empire"—2d premium.

Oscar Washburn, for a Hay Rake—2d premium.

Greenwood Scythe Company, for specimens of Scythes—2d premium.

S. W. Valentine, Bristol, Conn.; Peck & Seymour, Agents, New-York, for Grass and Flower Scissors—2d premium.

J. R. Decatur, New-York, for Hutchinson's Wine and Cider Press—2d premium.

Collins & Co., Hartford, Conn., for Steel Plows—1st premium.

H. L. Lowman, Washoe Tool Company, New-York, for Miners' and Railroad Picks—1st premium.

Elastic Horse Shoe Cushion Company, A. B. Gray, Agent, New-York, for Elastic Horse Shoe Cushions—2d premium.

R. H. Allen & Co., New-York, for Barrell's Corn Sheller—1st premium.

G. J. W. Douglass, New-York, for Cliff's Aerating Churn—3d premium.

J. R. Decatur, New-York, for Tongley's Patent Churn—3d premium.

F. M. Hexamer, Newcastle, N. Y., for a Prong Hoe—2d premium.

Gale, Peekskill, N. Y., J. R. Decatur, Agent, New-York, for a Hay and Straw Cutter—3d premium.

J. W. Douglass, New-York, for Butterworth's Jersey Apple-grinder—3d premium.

Henry Knight, New-York, for Cement Sewer-pipe—1st premium.

D. W. Seeley, Albany, N. Y., for Drain-pipe—2d premium.

Dengler & Miller, Brooklyn, for an Automatic Manger and Feed-box—3d premium.

J. W. Fisk & Co., New-York, for Copper Vanes—3d premium.

G. L. Cummings, New-York, for a Carriage Jack—3d premium.

J. W. Henry Nott, New-York, for a Bag-Holder—3d premium.

David H. Priest, Watertown, Mass., for a Patent Fruit Basket—3d premium.

H. L. Chase, Bath, Me., for a Cover for Pickle Barrel—3d premium.

Treadwell & Co., San Francisco, Cal., Agency New-York, for California Vegetable Hair—1st premium.

J. S. Patrie, Rochester, N. Y., N. A. Taylor, agent, for Automatic Pump for Cattle (stock)—1st premium.

Henry Seymour, New-York, for Hedge Pruning and Sheep Shears—3d premium.

THE CLOSING OF THE EXPOSITION.

At 9 o'clock the Hon. HORACE GREELEY delivered the closing address, in which he sketched the progress and inventions during the past fifty years, and eloquently pictured the revolution wrought by the progress in art and science. He concluded by saying that no doubt as there was rejoicing among successful competitors so would there be heartburnings among the unsuccessful. These last must remember, however, that these awards of the judges are but preliminary—the great public is the final arbiter of values. Let these as all others be content with the knowledge that their efforts have not failed, since they have all of them collectively attracted the attention and commendation of the great American people. Mr. GREELEY's address was loudly applauded, and at 10 o'clock the crowd of visitors, possibly 5,000 in number, separated, well pleased with their visit, and to announce the fact stated by Mr. GREELEY, that they formed the final thousands of 300,000 visitors.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.

As Officer MARTINOTT, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was patrolling his post on Friday night, he saw HUGH REILLY standing on the corner of Houston and Crosby streets, abusing some abandoned females and otherwise acting to provoke a breach of the peace. He ordered the rowdy to go away, and on the latter refusing to do so, the officer attempted to enforce compliance. REILLY assaulted the officer and threw him down a flight of basement steps near by, subsequently beating and kicking him while prostrate. After a desperate struggle the patrolman succeeded in overcoming the ruffian, and locked him up in the Spring-street Station-house. When arraigned before the magistrate, REILLY was held for trial in default of bail.

A FORGER ARRESTED.

Detective MULLIN, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested EDWARD SCHONBERG, a native of Germany, who says he lives in Boston, on two distinct charges of forgery. When the prisoner was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday the detective stated that the signature of DUNLAP & MEAD, of No. 22 Cliff-street, had been forged by SCHONBERG to a check on the Fourth National Bank for $32 50, dated Oct. 24, and made payable to the order of E. SHRIVER. Messrs. DUNLAP & MEAD have no account at that bank, consequently the check was of no value. It also appeared that the signature of Messrs. PHELPS, DODGE & Co., of Nos. 19 and 21 Cliff-street, had been forged to a check for $32 on the Ninth National Bank, being dated Oct. 8, and made payable to E. SNOW. One of these checks was accepted at the railroad ticket-office No. 238 Broadway, and the other at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, when the forgeries were discovered. The prisoner confessed his guilt, and said he had been driven to the crime by poverty. He was committed for trial. SCHONBERG gave his age as 17, and altered his residence from Boston to Baltimore.

JEFFERSON MARKET—KEVELIN, JUSTICE.

A VIOLENT WOMAN.

A mulatto woman, with the straight black hair and Caucasian features that denotes her to belong to that curious admixture called the Spanish negro, and whose doubtful career is manifest from the fact that although legally entitled to the name of ISABELLA SANCHEZ, she has been provided at different times to meet emergencies with the *aliases* of Susan Hall, Isabella Fletcher and Spanish Liz, was arraigned upon a charge of stealing a dress valued at $20 from NANCY F. MALLISON, No. 73 West Twenty-third-street. The principal witness against her was ANDREW PRIME, a colored boy, and when brought up to make election of the Court in which she would be tried, she suddenly made a rush toward this boy, but being prevented by the officers from reaching him, she loudly and repeatedly expressed her determination to cut his throat from ear to ear on the first convenient opportunity. She flatly refused to make an election, and howling vengeance against her prosecutors, was taken down to prison to await trial at the Special Sessions.

AN UNRULY MAN.

PATRICK MCCREADY was brought in by Officer EAGEN, of the Eighth Precinct, charged by ALEXANDER R. SPENCER with disorderly conduct yesterday afternoon at No. 536 Broadway. As SPENCER stood at the desk making the complaint MCCREADY, who was behind him, and outside the railing, suddenly slipped by the officer, and reaching SPENCER dealt him a powerful blow on the head. There was, of course, an immediate commotion, but MCCREADY was at once seized and obliged to content himself with abusing SPENCER with his tongue, which he did vociferously during the time he remained in the Court-room. A complaint of assault and battery was taken against MCCREADY, and he was committed in default of bail for trial at the General Sessions, he, in his excitement or from ignorance, making an election that consigns him to protracted imprisonment before trial.

EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGED.

ELIE MONEUSE, doing business at Nos. 28 and 30 Greene-street, made an affidavit charging that his clerk AUGUST VIGNER had embezzled from him the sum of $60. It is alleged that VIGNER, in his capacity of clerk, collected the sum stated from JACOB PINKERTON & Co., and instead of turning it over to his employer appropriated it to his own use. The accused asserted his innocence and demanded an examination, pending which he was committed in default of $500 bail for his appearance.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Allemannia	Oct. 12	Hamburg	New-York
Atalanta	Oct. 12	London	New-York
Malta	Oct. 12	Liverpool	New-York
Hansa	Oct. 12	Bremen	New-York
City of Paris	Oct. 16	Liverpool	New-York
Caledonia	Oct. 16	Glasgow	New-York
Virginia	Oct. 16	Liverpool	New-York
Russia	Oct. 19	Liverpool	New-York
Cimbria	Oct. 19	Hamburg	New-York
Baltic	Oct. 19	Bremen	New-York
Hermann	Oct. 19	Bremen	New-York
Hecla	Oct. 22	Liverpool	New-York
City of Antwerp	Oct. 23	Liverpool	New-York
St. Laurent	Oct. 24	Havre	New-York
Java	Oct. 26	Liverpool	Boston

FOR EUROPE.

Persia	Oct. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Aleppo	Oct. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Union	Oct. 31	New-York	Bremen
Ville de Paris	Nov. 2	New-York	Havre
City of Paris	Nov. 2	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Nov. 2	New-York	Liverpool
Columbia	Nov. 2	New-York	Liverpool
Atalanta	Nov. 2	New-York	London
Allemania	Nov. 2	New-York	Hamburg

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, &C.

Eagle	Oct. 31	New-York	Havana
Arizona	Nov. 1	New-York	Aspinwall
San Francisco	Nov. 1	New-York	S. Fran'co

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 26.—*In steamship Fulton, for Havre, &c.*—A. Hessenberg, New-York; E. Lerotti, A. Lentilhon Foster, Geneva, N. Y.; T. H. Newbold, New-York; Miss C. H. Newbold, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss E. W. Kellogg, New-York; Master P. Mitchell, Mr. A. Mitchell and servant, Chas. F. Eaton, Mrs. Eaton, New-York; J. B. Vernum, Mrs. Vernum, child and infant, Mrs. H. Johnson, New-York; Mrs. C. Veran, nurse and child, New-York; J. W. Murphy, J. L. Bliss, Mrs. Bliss, New-York; Mrs. E. H. Tuthill, Miss A. E. Tuthill, Mrs. Julia Wool and maid, New-York; J. Tournade and Mrs. Tournade, New-York; Mrs. J. Smith, child and maid, New-York; Mrs. William W. Rose and servant, Miss Fannie Lewis, Mr. Dubois, Brooklyn; Mrs. A. Brooks and child, Mrs. A. North, Miss Fannie North, Miss Jennie North, Alfred North, Jr., Miss A. G. Brooks, Miss B. Brooks, Miss J. Dean, Miss A. Dean, Mrs. J. Wilson, Miss F. Wilson, New-York; Miss H. Butler, Miss E. Balls and maid, B. Moore, Mrs. Moore, C. R. Moore, C. S. Moore, Mrs. John R. Roberts and child, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Van Rensellaer, Mrs. Van Rensellaer and Master G. B. Van Rensellaer, New-York; Mrs. John C. Sheppard, St. Louis; Mrs. W. A. Chantau, Mississippi; Miss S. M. Watson, New-York; Mr. C. Moore, Petersburgh, Ala.; Mrs. Dodd and servant, Miss Julia Stevens, Robert Stevens, Albert Severs, Princeton, N. J.; Rev. Panfils de Magliano, Allegheny, N. Y.; Mrs. E. Merriam and Miss C. Merriam, Miss F. Merriam, New-York; A. P. Fiton, Mrs. A. Beavelot, New-York; Arthur Parrisaux, New-Orleans, La.; Edward Gurges, New-York; Jose Mattos, Hong Kong, China; Misses H. and L. S. Beebe, C. M. Borden, Dr. Owen, New-York; Henry Yelverton, New-York; J. E. Perkins, Boston, Mass.; H. Pitt, New-York; Miss J. M. L. Mathey, Mr. De la Moth, Mrs. De la Moth, New-York; Wm. Barry, Chicago, Ill.; T. A. Emmet, New-York; A. G. Strouheit, Mrs. Strouheit, Chicago, Ill.; A. S. Lodiners, Mrs. Lodiners and maid, San Francisco; A. D. Ledinus, St. Louis, Mo.; E. T. Tolden, Mrs. Tolden, Cairo, Ill.; A. T. Codmo; Mrs. Codmo and servant, St. Louis, and $59,200 specie.

OCT. 26.—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Hartley, Philadelphia; Miss Sarah Owens, C. E. English and wife, Toronto; S. Mosney, Montreal; E. Osterbrick, New-York; James W. Gordon, Rev. Michael Meehan, M. D. Petzipio, F. W. Smith, New-York; W. Lupton, Reb. A. V. Timpany, wife and 2 Madras servants, Mrs. Mitchell, H. Moore, Boston; Capt. Willcomb, Joseph Conland, Dr. G. F. Hawley, Hartford; George Purdy, L. W. Huffington and wife, Major Waring and Capt. C. F. Armstrong, British Army, Hugh Dobson, wife, 3 children and servant.

OCT. 26.—*In steamship United Kingdom, for Glasgow*—Jas. L. Clark, St. Louis, Mo.; Geo. Lambier, W. Wells Ballou, Wm. H. Fulton, Utica, N. Y.; Theodore D. Clark, New-Haven, Conn.; Charles P. Stickney, John Wright, James Boyle, Christian Meisenheimer, wife and infant, Wm. Hadment, Chicago; Wm. Pollock, St. Clair; Alex. Marshall, Mrs. Marshall and three children, Iowa; Mrs. Hickman, Meadville, Penn.; James Somerville, Mrs. O'Reily, Findly McClurg, Ireland; Luke Reily, Cincinnati; Thomas Newcombe, Toledo, Ohio; Bernard Kane, wife and two children, William Nicholl, Mrs. Mary Patterson, New-York, and 124 steerage passengers.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah—Mrs. W. Gordon and four children, Mrs. J. H. Mulford, R. P. Paul, R. N. Oatman, Jr., Jacob Cutuer, Joel Mansfield, W. C. Cook, L. Warnock, A. Gellee, J. Pretorius, D. B. Allen, Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt, two Miss Marshalls, H. G. Judd, Mrs. J. H. Putnam, Mrs. H. Freeman, Miss Sarah Dewitt and four children, L. De Witt and wife, Mrs. Faucett, Mr. Croaley, C. P. Morgan, Levi Josephs, Mrs. Filleon, Mrs. Achom, Mrs. Spivey and 4 children, Mrs. Ellis and nurse, Mrs. Ellis and 4 children, Mrs. Watson and nurse, Mrs. Watson and 3 children, Mrs. J. Kinney, W. R. Snow, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Austin, nurse and 3 children, Miss Lewis, Miss A. M. Habershaw, James McSpevon, Mrs. E. Brown and daughter, Theo. Hopkins and wife and Jos. J. Andrews, Mrs. Wallace.

In steamship Huntsville, for Savannah—Elias Usher, Henry Harris, C. R. Ripley, S. P. Hamilton, W. S. Stewart, J. C. Stertevant, Miss Cora Smith, Miss M. F. Parramore, S. P. Smith, Moses Smith, F. Weaver, W. Root and lady, Vincent Hayel, V. Hayel and lady, Mrs. W. Young, Miss L. Spencer, W. S. Abbey, Mr. Burch, Charles Rasted, M. Bant, J. Brannon, A. H. Hamilton, C. H. Lawrence, R. Munroe, C. Cambell and lady, W. L. Smith, J. Herman, L. C. Carhart, E. T. Ellis and lady, J. S. Miller, Mrs. J. S. Miller and child, A. T. Lawrence, W. L. Barin, E. Weitzel, J. L. Clark.

In steamship Saragossa, for Charleston—N. R. Middleton, P. Welsh, Miss De Sessaure, Mrs. Mary Tracy, Rev. B. K. Cady, wife, mother, child and 2 servants, S. R. Carr, T. C. Smith, J. Arnold, Mr. McLaughlin, Mrs. Rogers, Miss Rogers, Bishop Persico, Mr. McClocque, Mr. Bennett, C. A. Bristed, Mrs. C. A. Bristed, Miss Bristed, maid, coachman and colored servant, Mr. and Mrs. Steffins and 2 children, Wm. S. Powers, James Barry, Mrs. Agnes Young, Miss A. J. Knight, Miss Russell, Miss Champney, Geo. L. Raymond, Mrs. Edwards, daughter, 2 children and maid, J. Lavisser, F. T. Uterton, S. L. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Crane and baby, and 13 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 24 | Sun sets...... 5 03 | Moon sets..... 5 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 28 | Gov. Island. 8 17 | Hell Gate.... 9 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Raleigh, Marshman, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Gulf Stream, Bates, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; J. S. Green, Inman, Alexandria, J. Hand; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; City of London, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, R. Lowden; Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; Somersett, Child, Baltimore, C. W. Pervall; Hatteras, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; John Gibson, Fuller, Washington, D. C., Brown & Davis; City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, Mobile and Key West, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, Wheeler & Leonard; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Octorara, Reynolds, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Steamers Glaucus, Morgan, Boston, W. P. Clyde; E. C. Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ships American Congress, Gordon, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; John Norman, (Br.,) Gardner, Hong Kong and Shanghai, Wetmore & Cryder; Mary E. Campbell, (Br.,) Norse, Callao, Fabbri & Chauncey; G. W. Hurlbut, Masson, London, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Confidence, Bradburn, Glasgow, W. Nelson, Jr.; John Bertram, (Hamb.,) Peterson, Antwerp, Sloman & Edye; Great Republic, Crowley, St. John, N. B., Hewlett & Torrance; Criterion, Sheldon, London, Nesmith & Sons; Carrier Dove, Maxey, San Francisco, B. Comstock & Co.

Barks Golden Fleece, (Br.,) Rhodes, Barbadoes, H. Trowbridge's Son; Sandy Hook, Barstow, Cadiz via Vigo, Tupper & Beattie; Edith Rose, Alexander, Monrovia and a market, Yates & Porterfield; Warren Ordway, Rowe, Antwerp, Brett, Son & Co.; Iddo Kimball, Grant, New-Orleans, R. H. Drummond; Lucy Francis, Thompson, St. Jago, Thompson & Hunter; Albion, (Br.,) Eisenbrook, New-Bedford, C. Messig; Mary Belle, Roberts, Burns, Hamburg, Brett, Son & Co.; Sailer, (Brem.,) Meiningen, Rotterdam, Poppe & Co.

Brigs Flor del Mar, (Br.,) Pettis, Halifax, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Bogota, Lindsay, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Narraguagus, Leighton, St. Croix, Warren Ray; Hattie, Gilkey, Bucksville, S. C., R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners Mary Allerton, Parsons, City Point and Richmond, J. B. Phillips & Co.; Lady Antrim, Simmons, Plymouth, N. C.; Granite State, Crocker, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; G. U. Raymond, Rich, Wareham, Ferguson & Wood; John, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., R. S. Powell; W. H. Jones, Line, Fernandina, A. Abbott; Delmar, Fields, Newbern, Thomas & Holmes; Willie, (Br.,) Marshall, Belize, J. Leaycraft & Co.; Vraur, Mason, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Emily Ann, (Br.,) Meyer, Montego Bay, Jam., Soloman & Co.; Annie Seymour, (Br.,) Newbold, Hamilton, Bermuda, Jones & Lough; Jo. Baxter, Baxter, Georgetown, D. C., Baker & Dayton.

Sloops Stella, Brush, Stamford; Emily, Allen, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Bark Union, (of Arichat,) Girvoir, Cow Bay 9 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Monitor, (Swed.,) Stjenberg, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., with coffee to Rodocannachi & Franghiadi.

Brig H. Porter, Frost, of and from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Frank Clark, (new,) Barstow, of and from Damariscotta, in ballast to master.

Brig Sicilia, (Ita.,) D'Alto, Palermo 79 ds., with fruit and passengers to Chamberlain & Phelps.

Brig Maria Emma, (Port.,) Britto, Antigua 28 ds., in ballast and 1 passengers to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Schr. Miranda, Hardy, Baracoa 15 ds., with fruit, &c., to H. Barnstoff. Had N. E. winds the entire passage. Left no vessels.

Schr. Thrasher, Simmons, of and from Bermuda 6 ds., in ballast to J. N. Harvey.

Schr. Maggie Bell, Hall, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

BELOW—Brig Alma Jane, from Halifax.—(By pilot-boat Josiah Johnson, No. 28.)

Sailed.

Steamships United Kingdom, Borussia, Fulton, City of London, City of Port-au-Prince, Manhattan, Saragossa, Mariposa, Raleigh, Gen. Meade, and others.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 26—Arr. steamers Glaucus, from New-York; La Sonoma, New-York; ships Hipparchus, from Liverpool; Black Prince, from Liverpool; bark E. H. Yerrington, from Smyrna.

Below—Bark J. H. Pearson.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 26—Arr. steamships Prometheus, from New-York, and Falcon, from Baltimore; schr. W. H. Bramhall, from New-York.

Sld. steamship Champion, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 26—Passed in the Capes for Baltimore; Ship Freeman, from Cardiff; bark Homes, from Liverpool, with an assorted cargo.

Sld. yacht Dauntless, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 26—Sld. steamships San Salvador, for New-York; Wyoming, for Philadelphia; Fannie, for Baltimore.

Old. steamship Montgomery, for New-York.

Arr. steamship Virgo and ship Elsinore, New-York; schr. Gen. Gary, from Belfast.

WILMINGTON, N.C., Oct. 26—Sld. steamship Pioneer, for Philadelphia.

Arr. steamship Empire, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

QUARANTINE, Oct. 26.—The British ship Royal Arthur, Capt. Brown, from Boston, in ballast to James Arkell, has arrived.

The Danish brig Jeannette, Capt. Finch, from Rio Janeiro 62 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt—cargo, 4,043 bags of coffee, to Maitland, Phelps & Co., has also arrived.

Ship Northeast, (Br.,) Capt. Cleaveland, from Calcutta; passed Sands Head June 26, with mdse. to Weston & Gray.

Steamship Oriental, Capt. Leppert, from New-Orleans 10 ds., bound to Boston; put into this port short of coal. Had strong N. E. gales during her passage.

Brig J. H. Haveland, (Br., of Arichat,) Capt. Haveand, from Cow Bay 7 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Notice to Mariners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19, 1867.

ALTERATION OF BUOYS IN PEMBROKE REACH, MILFORD HAVEN, ENGLAND.—Official information has been received at this office that the following alterations have been made in the color of the buoys laid down to mark the shoals in Pembroke Reach, Milford Haven.

The four buoys marking the north side of the Dockyard Bank are painted red, the western, or turning buoy, marking Carr Spit, having a staff and globe.

The two buoys marking the shoal off Weare Point and Neyland Spit are painted black.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

Spoken, &c.

Aurelia—Fr. bark, from Singapore for Bordeaux, July 28, lat. 23 43 S., lon. 57 E.

Amazon—Swed. bark, from Java Island for Rotterdam, Aug. 14, lat. 32 45 S., lon. 29 47 E.

Beatrice—Br. bark, from Calcutta for Demerara, July 10, lat. 6 34 S., lon. 95 48 E.

Gold n Hind—ship, from Calcutta for Boston, Aug. 10, lat. 28 S., lon. 37 28 E.

Southern Empire—Br. ship, from Mauritius for Falmouth, Aug. 16, lat. 35 50 S., lon. 27 34 E.

Foreign Ports.

At Vera Cruz, Sept. 8, Austrian frigate Novara, for Austria, sailed for Havana Oct. 6; frigate Elizabeth, for England; barks Zingarella, McGill, for New-York, sld. 3d; Panama, Hargonin, for Bordeaux; brigs Fanny, for Cardiff.

At Sisal, Sept. 15, steamer Georgia, Deakin, for New-York; Fah-Kee, Liesgang, do.; brigs Two Ellens, for Yarmouth; schr. Morris, New-Orleans.

Grand Opening.

MAISON DOREE,

UNION SQUARE.

THE PROPRIETORS BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT ON MONDAY, NOV. 4, THEY WILL OPEN THEIR MAGNIFICENT NEW STORE WITH AN EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE CLOAK AND DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENTS WILL BE OPEN ON THE SAME DATE WITH A GRAND DISPLAY OF PARIS MADE CLOAKS, DRESSES, SUITS OPERA AND BALL COSTUMES, TRIMMINGS, &C. THESE DEPARTMENTS HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED IN PARIS WITH GREAT CARE, AND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE BEST ARTISTES, AND WE BELIEVE WILL COMMAND THE PATRONAGE OF THE MOST FASTIDIOUS.

F. R. SHERWIN & CO.,

MAISON DOREE.

ENTIRE STORE FULL OF OVERCOATS. NO. 30 FOURTH-AV.

EVERYBODY

Should go to the Great Grocery and Tea Warehouses of THOMAS R. AGNEW, Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray, New-York, and save 50 per cent. in buying their Winter supply of Teas, Coffees, Fish, Flour, and all kinds of family supplies. Call, save your money, and see for yourselves.

WOOD TURNERY

Wood turning of every variety, either eccentric, concentric or regular. Handles of every variety, skate woods, Logotrope, mouse traps, &c.

JOHN N. BUNNELL, Unionville, Ct., Thirty-three miles from New-Haven via Canal R. R.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 609, Oct. 26, 1867.

25, 5, 6, 29, 46, 18, 49, 54, 23, 76, 13, 12, 58.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 610, Oct. 26, 1867.

30, 20, 15, 3, 70, 65, 25, 68, 16, 78, 38, 58, 48.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS, No. 533, Oct. 26, 1867.

27, 49, 19, 46, 31, 4, 58, 8, 30, 6, 33, 28, 60.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 534, Oct. 26, 1867.

50, 66, 12, 20, 47, 11, 75, 45, 22, 56, 19, 30, 63.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legalized lotteries.

J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 183 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED Lotteries, information furnished, and circulars sent, by addressing PARKES & CO., Nos. 14 and 16 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 5 and 1, basement.